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## Wilson paving his way to reject Market

By IAN AITKEN

All the signs are that Mr Wilson is preparing himself to come out eventually against entering the Common Market unless he can get much more detailed assurances about the true cost of membership than the Government's White Paper contains.

In his appearance on television tonight he will be deeply critical of the terms of the White Paper and will argue for more information on a number of points. But his final decision will not be given yet.

It emerged last night, shortly before Mr Heath made his Ministerial broadcast commending entry on the terms set out, that Mr Wilson and many of his Shadow cabinet colleagues are deeply dissatisfied by what they regard as the evasions and

## Commons calendar

THE COMMONS are to be allowed 10 days to talk out the Government's White Paper on the EEC before they are asked to take a final decision.

There will be a four-day debate, without any request for a decision by the Government, on July 21, 22, 23 and 24. On July 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, six days' debate between October 21 and 28, at the end of the October debate, the Government will ask for a vote for or against Britain's entry into the EEC.

Mr Whitelaw, Leader of the House, said that the Commons services committee would decide next week about sound broadcast of the debate. But a final decision would be made by the House as a whole.

MPs whistled with surprise when Mr Whitelaw said he proposed the House should sit for the summer recess from August 6. "If, however, the progress of business permits, it may be possible to commend that the House should rise earlier."

## Heath: chance of Greater Britain

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

"We must go in if we want to remain Great Britain and have the chance of becoming a greater Britain—not a guarantee, but the chance, the opportunity, to take up once again our proper place in the world."

So said Mr Heath in television sound broadcasts last night when he was justifying the Government's decision to seek Britain's entry into the EEC on the terms negotiated.

He followed the sombre line of the Government's White Paper, published on Wednesday, in Britain's alternative to try was bleak: "Today we do not occupy the place in the world we once did. All over the world other countries are changing and developing. More and more they are competing with us for trade—in many cases for markets we helped to create. You deserve to win, you must win."

Lately the world has changed more than we have. Traditional markets are being taken from us and new ones are not automatically opening up in front of us. Yet we must still live by the old rules.

Mr Heath summarised briefly the negotiators' ad done, commented: "We have done our best throughout to make sure that, before we decide one way or the other, there is no one, is over-looked and the best is a good deal better than anyone thought was going to be."

There was a price for entry, but it's a lot lower than many people thought it would be. If a country were as good as we think we are, we should soon be able to pay that price out of the extra growth we can expect as a result of doing all the trade in a bigger market."

Some items in the shops could cost more—butter, cheese, beef. But milk, fish, tea, and coffee would stay about the same, and fruit and vegetables could well come down. Manufactured goods from Europe could be cheaper as tariffs were reduced.

Those who relied on a State pension or social security benefits would be protected, from whatever increases there may be. If Britain entered the EEC, Mr Heath said that the Bill

between British market prices for food and those charged in the Community would continue to narrow sufficiently to reduce the additional cost of food imports to little more than 15 million in the first year of membership and a total of £50 million a year by the end of the transitional period.

Mr Wilson is understood to take the view that there is no basis for these assumptions about the trend of world food prices. It was being pointed out that while many people believe world prices will in the end begin to fall again, and there is therefore little justification for assuming the contrary.

It was also evident last night that Mr Wilson was responding to the highly critical mood in the Parliamentary Labour Party towards the omissions in the White Paper on the future of regional development policy within the Community, and that he was preparing to attack the Government for its apparent failure to obtain specific assurances.

Mr Wilson and a substantial number of his followers are deeply worried lest the terms obtained by Mr Rippon debar a future Labour Government from employing the type of stimulant to regional development employed by the Wilson Government. In particular, he is understood to fear that investment grants will be banned under the Community rules.

Mr Wilson is therefore likely to demand the assurance that a Labour Government would be free to carry on with past policies and to develop new ones. It is pointed out that membership of the Community will in any case exacerbate the shift in the industrial centre of gravity of the United Kingdom towards the South-east.

Suspicion is mounting in the Labour ranks that Mr Heath's coyness about stating specific conditions of entry implies that the terms are a great deal worse than the Government claims. There is still deep anxiety about the effect of membership on Government control over prices and investment in the steel industry.

Indeed, the White Paper appears to have satisfied Mr Wilson on only one of the four or five points on which he demanded full reassurances in his speech at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, at the weekend—namely the question of capital movements inside the Community. The others—New Zealand and sugar, the balance of payments, and regional policy—are said to be unsatisfactory.

Mr Wilson's broadcast will however avoid an ultimate commitment for or against entry. It is said he is sticking to his intention to hear the views expressed at the special party conference a week tomorrow, at the series of Parliamentary Labour Party debates on Europe, and in the course of the four-day Commons "take note" debate timed to begin in the week after next. It is still his intention to announce his final decision at Labour's national executive committee meeting on July 25.

Anti-Market MPs were rejoicing last night when Mr Wilson gave the first glint of his reaction to the White Paper at question time in the Commons. He was prevented by the Speaker questioning the Prime Minister about the absence of a global figure for the total balance of payments cost in the White Paper, but was taken to have clearly signalled his dissatisfaction.

Mr Wilson will now seek the earliest possible opportunity to put this key question to Mr Heath in the light of the fact that a figure of £400 million to £500 million was being unofficially circulated a week or two ago as the estimate of the cost made by some Ministers. The White Paper contained no figure at all, and the omission was explained in Whitehall on the grounds that any firm estimate would be inaccurate.

But Mr Wilson's dissatisfaction with the White Paper appears to go much further than this omission. He is also understood to dispute the propositions in the White Paper that world food prices will continue to rise and that the gap

between British market prices for food and those charged in the Community would continue to narrow sufficiently to reduce the additional cost of food imports to little more than 15 million in the first year of membership and a total of £50 million a year by the end of the transitional period.

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(John Arlott and Brian Chapman report on page 20)

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World reaction to the EEC White Paper, page 4; Letters, page 10; Parliament, page 12



Big city life: a view from a tent in Christian Aid's emergency camp at Wormwood Scrubs yesterday. The two visitors, from San Francisco, have joined young people who cannot afford beds in central London. The temperature in London reached 28C (82F) at 2 p.m. (Picture by Don Morley)

## £50 M mineral search

Mining companies are to be given Government grants of up to a total of £50 million to meet 35 per cent of the costs of prospecting for tin, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, gold, and uranium are being sought chiefly to help diminish the £600 million import bill for these metals.

(Report, page 17)

## Princess 'well'

Princess Anne maintained "good progress" yesterday after her operation for an ovarian cyst. Doctors will see her again this morning. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday visited her in the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, Marylebone, London.

(Picture, page 7)

## A ton of runs

Geoffrey Boycott, England's opening batsman, scored his third century in successive Test innings when he took 112 off the Pakistanis at Headingley yesterday. In spite of this innings, his first-class average at the season dropped by 35—from 118.13 to 115.33. Close of play: England, 303 for 5.

And the Indians—the next Test opponents—ran up a £80 bill for broken windows at Leicester. Wadekar, the captain, smashed a £80 top floor window in the members' lounge with an 80-yard pull; and a sweep from Venkatraghavan smashed another £30 pane on the ground floor.

(John Arlott and Brian Chapman report on page 20)

## Jacklin back

Tony Jacklin and Lee Trevino, last year's and this year's US Open champions, go into the third round of the Belfry Open golf tournament at Royal Birkdale today as the joint leaders on 139 after 36 holes. Both added three-under-par 70s yesterday to their 69 in the first round. One stroke behind is Huang Lu, of Formosa.

(Pat Ward-Thomas, page 21)

## Hot baby saved

Police in Birmingham had to break into a van yesterday to save a six-week-old baby sweating inside; when the boy got to hospital his temperature was 106°F. The parents went to the hospital and were told that the baby—"satisfactory at the moment"—would be detained overnight.

## Mystery of defector's identity deepens

By our Diplomatic Staff

The mystery over the defecting Soviet scientist, Mr Anatol Fedoseyev, has deepened with the release of supposedly inside information in Helsinki last night which has been firmly contradicted by three specific counts by official sources in London.

The information, which has been circulating in the Finnish capital, asserts that the scientist's real name is Ignatiev Alexandrovich Nikitine, and that he was a deputy director of the Soviet space programme under Leonid Sedov, in charge of electronics and cybernetics. According to this information, he is 61, studies at Cambridge University during the 1930s, and was secretly made a Hero of the Soviet Union for his long service to the Russian scientific and space programme.

In Whitehall last night this version was being strenuously denied. It was asserted that he was Mr Fedoseyev, that he was prominent in his own field of electronics, and was the man whose name appears in at least one scientific directory (Information USSR published by the Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1962) as the author of distinguished work on "powerful magnetrons."

It is further asserted in London that when the scientist first disappeared from the Paris

Air Show last month and reappeared in London, his wife went to the British embassy in Moscow, accompanied by her children and submitted a letter addressed to the Queen asking for intervention to obtain the return of her husband. In the view of experts in London, there is no reason to doubt that this woman was indeed Mrs Fedoseyev.

The material circulating in Helsinki suggests that the Soviet scientist has now left Britain and is being debriefed by experts in the US. This is news to officials in Whitehall. So far as the Foreign Office and the Home Office are concerned, Mr Fedoseyev is still very much in this country, glad to be here, suitably grateful for being given political asylum, and intending to stay for some time. He speaks fluent English and appears reasonably happy with events so far.

Apart from diplomatic quarters in London last night, security sources also insisted that Fedoseyev is still in this country, while confirming that he may choose to visit the United States fairly soon. But this is for him to decide.

British intelligence suggests that he is one of the most important defectors to arrive here from the Soviet Union for some time, and here there is a divergence, because the security experts in Whitehall

do regard him as having considerable seniority in the Soviet space hierarchy.

The scientist is living in a house in Central London, where he has been since his arrival here on June 18. Armed intelligence agents are living at the house and accompanying Mr Fedoseyev on the infrequent occasions when he leaves the house for a stroll in the open air. The Soviet scientist accepts the need for total supervision and protection, since it is clear that he is in danger of kidnapping or assassination.

Most of his visitors during his brief stay have been experts from the Ministry of Defence and the British aerospace programme, but it is believed he has also had discussions with officials from NASA, the American civilian space programme, both from Houston and Cape Kennedy.

In a despatch to the "Los Angeles Times" yesterday, Mr Don Cook, an international reporter of considerable experience, said that the scientist's defection was roughly equivalent to "America's Werner von Braun fleeing to the Soviet Union." His knowledge of the Soviet space, missile, electronics and scientific programme was already enabling American intelligence experts to make much more precise estimates of vital problems in the strategic arms negotiations now in progress at Helsinki.

In his original despatch, Mr

Turn to back page, col. 6

## Troops shoot two dead in Ulster

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Troops shot dead two men during rioting in the Roman Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry yesterday.

The army said that during the past few days small groups of terrorists and hooligans had been attempting unsuccessfully to draw the security forces into operations in the Bogside. But when the hooligans started using firearms and nail bombs it became necessary to return fire.

The first civilian to die was Seamus Cusack, aged 27, unmarried, of Melmore Gardens, who was shot in the thigh. He was driven over the border by friends and died soon after admission to hospital.

An inquest in Letterkenny was told by a doctor that if a

tourniquet had been applied when Mr Cusack was shot he could have survived. He had bled to death.

The army said two shots were fired by the soldiers—one at a man armed with a gun who was seen to fall and the other at a petrol bomber. But residents claimed that Mr Cusack was not armed when he was hit.

A protest march to the central police station by a crowd carrying black flags triggered off fresh violence. The station's main gate was attacked and stones were thrown.

Then another group attacked an army post with stones and soldiers fired rubber bullets to drive them back to the Bogside. A lorry filled with stones was used to ram an army Land-Rover and when the crew dismounted they were attacked with nail bombs.

They returned the fire and Desmond Beattie, aged 19, unemployed, of Donegal Street, fell wounded. He died before reaching hospital.

Two soldiers were taken to hospital but neither was seriously injured. The mob then hijacked an excavator and two other vehicles and set a lorry on fire. When attempts were made to break down the perimeter fence at an army post the mob was dispersed with tear gas.

The families of the dead men said that neither was a member of any illegal organisation. While the rioting was going on 200 women with heads bowed walked in procession past the army post.

each visit to the home of the paternal grandmother, Madame Louis Desramault, widow of a coal mine company employee.

Neither parent was present at today's hearing but Caroline's mother, on the verge of tears, told reporters she was "terribly disappointed" by the French court's decision. "It was very much unexpected," she said.

Mrs Desramault was speaking at Orly Airport where she said she had gone to cancel her return trip to her home in Newcastle upon Tyne. She did not explain why she was staying in Paris. In theory, she can appeal against today's decision to France's supreme court, the Court de Cassation.

Leader comment, page 10

## Mrs Desramault loses

From Nesta Roberts: Paris, July 8

NINETEEN MONTHS OLD Caroline Desramault, the child whose custody has been in dispute between her French father and her British mother, will remain in the care of her paternal grandmother until her parents' divorce is granted.

The Paris Appeal Court, deciding this today, ruled that the father, M René Desramault, should pay £37 monthly to his wife, Mrs Linda Desramault, so that she could exercise her right of visiting Caroline.

The court's decision was based on the belief that it would be wrong to change the way of life of the child, who is at present settled with her grandmother, M René Desramault's advocate, M Rolandé

Audane-Vien, had produced a medical certificate stating that he would be psychologically damaging to Caroline to change her home every three months.

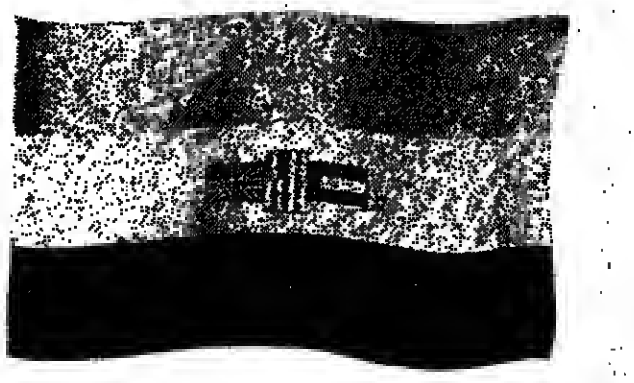
Originally, when the parents separated, a British court awarded custody of the child to the father. This judgment was reversed by the British Court of Appeal but M Desramault refused to hand over Caroline, who was being cared for by his mother in France.

He refused also to submit to the ruling of the Court of Versailles, that the child should be shared between her parents, spending alternating periods of three months with each because he feared that,

once she was returned to Britain, the child's mother would make her a ward of court so that she could not be made to return to France.

Today M Desramault said the decision of the Paris Appeal Court confirmed his hopes and ambitions for Caroline. He was "transported and overcome with happiness," he added. The decision was "a precious encouragement" which could not fail to have a favourable influence when the divorce court came to decide which parent should have custody of the child.

Mrs Linda Desramault was given permission to visit the child at will, provided she gave a week's notice before



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# Venezuela gives a lead to oil talks

By JO BERESFORD

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet in Vienna tomorrow, with the most important item on the agenda. Oil producing countries want to know whether they should follow Venezuela in nationalising the unexploited concessions of oil companies.

But, according to the Venezuelan Minister of Mines, Senator Hugo Perez, this subject will definitely be discussed.

For three weeks, petroleum politics have been dominated by the Venezuelan initiative. The Bill before Congress in Caracas would nationalise all unexploited concessions in three years. So far, foreign companies have exploited only a fifth of their concessions, so the major part, about six million acres, will be affected if the bill becomes law.

**In vanguard**

This bill still must be approved by the Senate before it receives the signature of President Rafael Caldera. But it is unlikely to encounter great difficulty. The almost unanimous support it has received from Venezuelan parties makes substantial amendment unlikely.

The bill is the latest and most nationalistic of a series of bills passed in the past year. All have given Venezuela greater control of, and larger income from, her principal source of foreign exchange.

Venezuela has been in the vanguard of petroleum politics since 1958, and was one of the founding members of the Organisation in 1960. The body has been increasingly effective mainly because members provide nearly 90 per cent of the oil for the Western countries.

Venezuela, however, appears to have sensed rather more quickly than her colleagues that the balance has shifted decisively in favour of producers with world production in balance with consumption. It has become difficult for companies to switch production to countries which give them a freer hand.

**Lobbying hard**

This is borne out by the attitude of the companies to the latest bill. The companies in Venezuela, which include Shell, Texaco, and Mobil, have been vociferous in opposition, but have carefully limited comments to legal niceties.

Arguing that this is an encroachment on legal rights to take over concessions before they expire in 1983, they have been lobbying hard in Congress. But Congress is intransigent. It says reversion of the concessions to the State is a fact, and that it can exercise its right to the concessions at will.

The companies now fear that the rest of the organisation will follow suit. Iran, particularly tough with companies in February, has already made it clear that when concessions expire in 1979 there will be no extension, though the companies are supposed to have the option of extending them.

**A new papal commission**

Rome, July 8

The Vatican is forming a new commission to undertake Biblical studies. A directive which took effect today said the Pope was reorganising an old commission, but the measure amounted to its dismantling as an independent body, and the dismissal of its 36 members.

The new commission, whose 20 members have yet to be appointed, comes under the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Its president is the prefect of that congregation, Cardinal Saper, a Yugoslav.

The papal directive calls for cooperation with non-Roman Catholic institutes. It allows the commission to consult non-Roman Catholic experts, although these cannot become members. — UPI.

# Hanoi rejects US plea for private talks

Paris, July 8

The United States today gave a cool response to the new Communist peace plan for Vietnam but suggested private talks to determine whether the initiative could lead to a settlement.

The North Vietnamese and the Vietcong immediately rejected the proposal for private talks, charging that America was evading the issue.

The chief US negotiator, Mr. David Bruce, told today's session of the peace talks here that the Communist peace formula, though containing some new elements, did not appear to change Hanoi's basic demands or indicate its intent to end the fighting.

On leaving the conference, he said: "To try to put some life into what has been a sterile proceeding for the past two and a half years, we suggested a restricted session next week. This was refused by the other side. We got a decided No."

Hanoi's chief negotiator, Mr. Xuan Thuy, said he asked the American delegation to give the Communist peace plan its fullest consideration. But it refused to give a serious response for the time being. "That proves that the United States is not anxious to see American soldiers and prisoners return to their families as soon as possible."

**Private**

For a restricted session, all four delegations — the United States, North Vietnam, Saigon, and the Vietcong — would have to agree not to make the discussions public.

The Communist plan, submitted by the Vietcong's chief delegate, Mrs. Binh, last week, promised the release of prisoners of war simultaneously with the withdrawal of US forces from Vietnam. The withdrawal would have to take place by the end of this year.

Salmon's negotiator, Mr. Pham Dan Lam, ended today's session by criticising the plan as ambiguous. He asked bluntly whether Hanoi was prepared to pull out its troops from South Vietnam as the United States withdrew and whether North Vietnam and the Vietcong would continue to use force.

# Dispute over 15 Poles

Belgrade, July 8

Yugoslavia has denied sending home 15 would-be Polish defectors.

The affair is one of the odder of the disputes that have divided Yugoslavia from other Communist countries over the past 20 years.

At its heart is Yugoslavia's status as a springboard for East Europeans who want to defect to the West. Yugoslavia's relatively open borders and frontiers with Austria and Italy are the incentive for many East Europeans here on holiday to make their way to the West. The version from the official Polish news agency, PAP, is that 15 Poles who tried to cross to the West through Yugoslavia were caught there, tried by a Yugoslav court and "returned" to Poland.

After police in Croatia and Slovenia, the two Yugoslav republics bordering Austria and Italy — had denied any knowledge of the case the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry weighed in today with an official statement saying it was "surprised" by the Warsaw reports.

"All foreigners are treated in the same way," a Ministry spokesman said. If Poles come here without valid passports, "they would be sent to the Polish Embassy to obtain travel documents."

Accordingly, there is no question of handing over Polish citizens or extraditing them.

But in Warsaw, the Prosecutor's office flatly contradicted the Yugoslav version.

"It is true they have been handed over to Poland," a spokesman said. They were brought here by plane.

Indictments are being prepared in Poland, he said — not for attempted defection but for "other offences."

In Julius Caesar's Temple, a two-inch hole has been drilled for a cable to attach to a spotlight. Overhead, from the Temple of Antonius and Faustina, stretching like a clothes-line, another wire runs over the House of the Vestals to the Palatine.

Scaffolding runs up the open doors of the Palatine Hill where workmen have installed loud-speakers, and in the Basilica Julia about 500 metal chairs have been arranged.

"The Roman Forum belongs to the world," say the signs carried by the students. "Help us stop the sound and light show which is damaging it." An English-speaking guide, leading tourists past the demonstrators, explained to the visitors: "And no your right is student protest."

— UPI.

WALTER SCHEEL, the first West German Foreign Minister to visit Israel, makes his visit amid persistent reports of trouble in the delicate relationship between Israel and West Germany.

What brought the subject to the surface was Israel's anger over a joint guideline on Middle East policy agreed to recently by the Foreign Ministers of the Common Market.

Herr Scheel's approval of the confidential document is alleged to have brought Bonn closer to what the Israelis regard as the pro-Arab attitudes of France.

But what really seems to be causing concern to many Israelis is the fear that the present West German Government — a coalition of Chancellor Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats headed by Herr Scheel — has been manoeuvring to alter the special relationship between the two countries.

On the surface, it would seem that this special relationship could only have been intensified by the advent of Herr Brandt. He is an anti-Nazi of unimpeachable credentials, the head of a party that drew much of its pre-war inspiration and leadership from German Jews and, together with the Israeli Premier, Mrs. Golda Meir, a stalwart of the Socialist International.

Ironically, it is precisely for these reasons that many Israelis seem worried about Chancellor Brandt. In their view, he does not bear the burden of having to prove his bona fides constantly towards the Jews and is therefore less inhibited about adopting a more independent line where Israel is concerned.

Much has been made, for example, of the rôle of Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party and a man with many contacts in the Arab world.

Herr Wischnewski belongs to a school of thought which believes that Bonn has much to gain politically and economically by repairing the relations with the Arab countries shattered when West Germany established diplomatic relations with Israel.

Much also has been written in the German and Israeli press about Herr Brandt's efforts to achieve reconciliation with Russia and to maintain close ties with France. In both cases, the fear is the high priority he assigns to both goals could

# Cloudy days for Scheel's Israel visit

By JOHN GOSHKO

cause him to embrace the Middle East policies of these two countries.

"Der Spiegel" and other German press organs also implied that during the recent meeting of the Socialist International in Helsinki the relations between Herr Brandt and Mrs. Meir were strained to the point of bare politeness.

In fact, the two Governments seem intent on re-emphasising that relations are as good as ever. There is little question that Herr Scheel's decision to visit Israel — after a great deal of procrastination in setting a date — represents a calculated piece of fence-mending.

For their part, official Israeli sources say that the doubts within Israel about the Brandt Administration result from unfounded suspicion and press sensationalism. While conceding that these anxieties do exist among segments of the Israeli public, the sources stress that they are not shared by Mrs. Meir's Government.

Even the explosion over the Common Market document is viewed as something that could have been avoided. Although

the full circumstances are not known, it appears that Bonn got involved in a way that did not imply deliberate offence to Israel.

The incident grew out of the budding drive by the Common Market countries to coordinate their foreign policies in a way that will give them a stronger voice in world affairs. Among the first questions to confront the Six in this respect was France's persistent call for a unified stance on the Middle East.

When the Market Ministers discussed the question in May, Herr Scheel is believed to have agreed to the draft French proposal in the belief that the Six had to make a start somewhere on speaking with one voice.

Although the document officially remains secret, its contents are known to reflect a number of French views such as the ideas that Israel should withdraw completely from occupied Arab territory and that a demilitarised zone should be created on the borders existing before the Six Day War.

Israel's reaction was to make clear privately that it saw no

reason for the Common Market to meddle in the Middle East, and that it certainly should not make recommendations that go beyond the provisions of the United Nations resolution on a Middle East settlement.

Since then, Bonn, while arguing that the Six have a legitimate interest in Middle Eastern stability, has informed the Israelis that the only part of the document to which it subscribes officially was a generally uncontroversial statement of principles made public by the French.

The secret part of the document, Bonn says, is only a working paper that has no binding effect on any of the Six, that does not reflect West German policy and that should not be interpreted as reflecting any change in the relationship with Israel.

Although no one here will admit it openly, the impression is that the Germans are sorry they became involved with the paper. And the Israelis, while defending the need to tell Bonn of their displeasure, concede privately that they may have overreacted.

# US diplomats talk on in Cairo

Cairo, July 8

Mr. Donald Bergus and Mr. Michael Steiner, who are in Cairo for discussions following Washington's initiative to break the Middle East deadlock, had further discussions today.

Bergus is chief US representative in Cairo, and Mr. Steiner, a specialist on Egypt in the State Department.

They arrived four days ago from Washington, ostensibly to inform Egypt of the State

Department's views on how to reopen the Suez Canal as a first step toward solving the crisis.

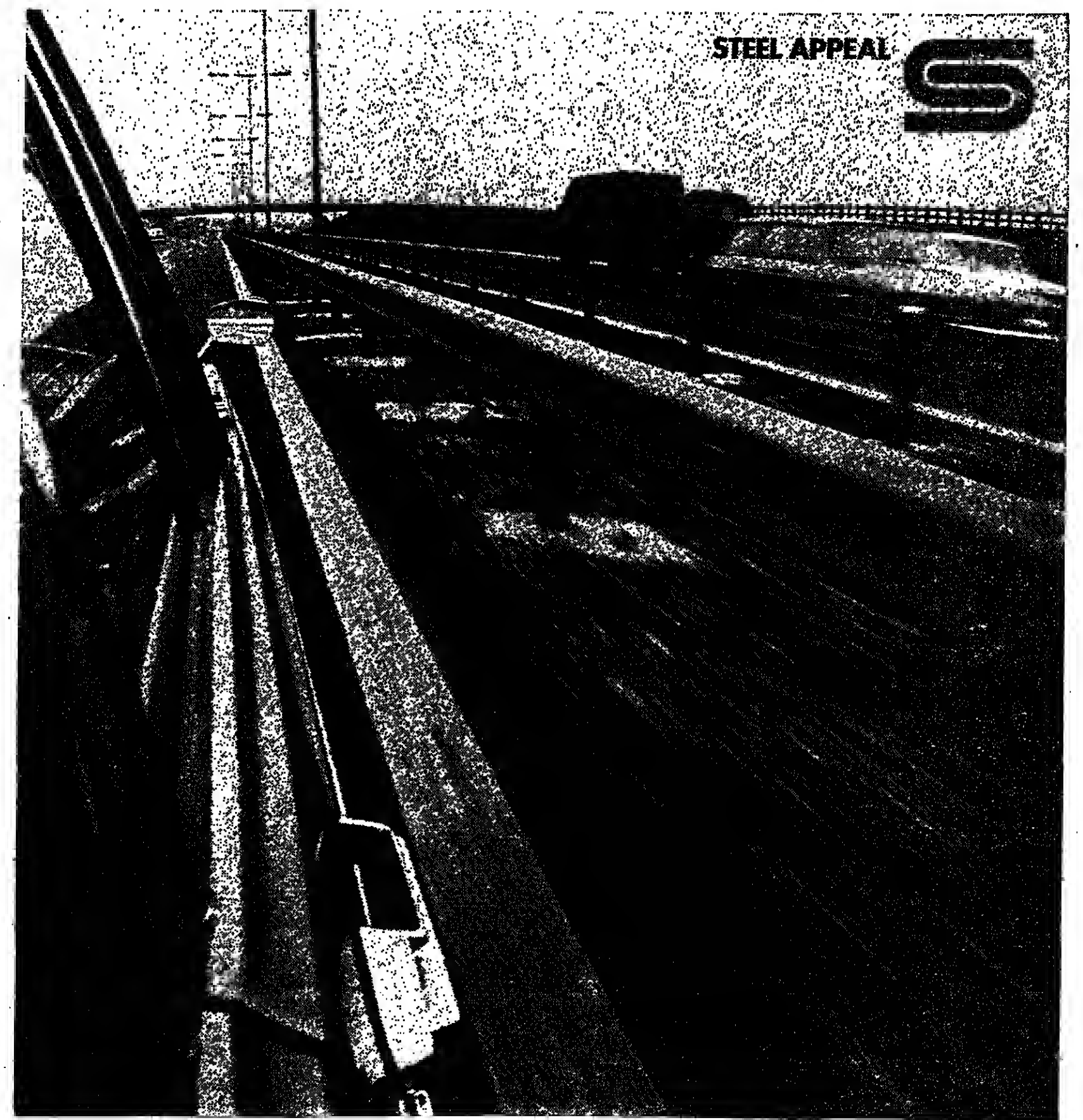
The length of their stay has strengthened the belief that the United States has a new Suez plan, which Egypt considers worth study.

The only meeting officially announced so far was on Tuesday. Then the Americans met the Minister of State, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, who is acting Foreign Minister during the

absence of Mr. Riad, his chief. Mr. Riad is due back in Cairo in a fortnight after a tour of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Ismail today had talks with the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Richard Beaumont. It was not known whether the American mission was discussed, or whether it was a routine meeting of the type which the Egyptian Foreign Ministry holds at intervals with envoys here to discuss the Middle East.

— Reuters.



# A steel lifeline 1,000 miles long

By 1975, there will be over 1,000 miles of central crash barriers on Britain's motorway network. The British Steel Corporation co-operated with the Road Research Laboratory who developed and tested the barrier for this programme. The resulting "tension-beam" design has proved the best available answer to the problem of "cross-over" collisions.

The steel barriers are mounted on mild steel legs. As a car strikes it, the barrier separates from the legs but keeps its height. It's tough enough to withstand the initial impact without snapping — yet it "gives" slightly to cushion the impact and

then nurse the out-of-control car along its length until it stops. The barriers don't simply prevent the worst cross-over collisions. They also greatly reduce the chances of the car bouncing back into the path of following cars.

The whole of Britain's motorway network could be equipped with barriers for the cost of only four miles of motorway. A small price to pay for the lives that would be saved.

Meanwhile, development work continues for the next 1,000 miles of steel lifeline.

British Steel Corporation

# Sound and fury at Forum

Rome, July 8

ABOUT two dozen archaeology students, helped by tourists, opened a campaign today to force the Italian Government to halt a "sound and light" show in the ruins of the Roman Forum which they say is damaging the ruins.

The students, led by Professor Massimo Palladino, a member of the Council of Antiquities and Art, carried signs in several languages to explain their protests to tourists arriving to visit the Forum.

The sound and light show, which is produced by a private company under contract from the Ministry of Public Education, opened for the season on Wednesday

night in spite of a hne and cry by the students and other conservationists.

The show allegedly tells the history of the forum, using coloured lights to illuminate the crumbling columns, and a stereo tape commentary translated into several languages. One complaint about the show is that it recounts some of the myths of Roman history as though they were fact — such as the sound of Nero adding while dancing red lights show Rome burning.

But the main complaint is that the cables, floodlights, and stereo recording of voices from history will cause irreparable damage to the precarious ruins.

In Julius Caesar's Temple, a two-inch hole has been

drilled for a cable to attach to a spotlight. Overhead, from the Temple of Antonius and Faustina, stretching like a clothes-line, another wire runs over the House of the Vestals to the Palatine.

Scaffolding runs up the open doors of the Palatine Hill where workmen have installed loud-speakers, and in the Basilica Julia about 500 metal chairs have been arranged.

"The Roman Forum belongs to the world," say the signs carried by the students. "Help us stop the sound and light show which is damaging it." An English-speaking guide, leading tourists past the demonstrators, explained to the visitors: "And no your right is student protest."

— UPI.

# Beauty and the Beast

Tokyo, July 8

Near-riots have followed the launching of low-priced cosmetics manufactured at the initiative of a Japanese housewives' organisation as a challenge to fancier and costlier products.

When the 100-yen (12p) cosmetics first went on sale, housewives stormed through the doors of department stores and supermarkets as soon as they opened and stripped the shelves within minutes. At a department store in Nagoya, central Japan, an overcrowded escalator broke down in the crush, and specially hired guards went into battle to control the economy-minded housewives.

The manufacturer hurriedly built a second factory, but demand still far outstrips supply.

The cheap cosmetics include 15 items, ranging from skin lotion and foundation to lipstick and eye shadow.

They were first manufactured under an agreement between the National Council of Regional Women's Organisations (Chifuren) and the Tokyo-based Jitsuyo Cosmetics firm for distribution among 6 million Chifuren members.

They drew little attention until Chifuren began to criticise openly certain well-known brands of cosmetics. Before long, another "housewives' organisation began to boycott the products of Japan's biggest cosmetic manufacturer.

Mrs. Satoko Tanaka, secretary-general of Chifuren, said: "We learned in a magazine in 1967 that test results proved there was little difference in quality between 100-yen cosmetics and those on the market at 10 or 20 times that price."

Mr. Yuji Shimada, executive director of the cut-price firm, said: "We spend little on publicity and advertising, sell products directly to retail shops, and use maximum economy on packaging and containers." — Reuters.







## HOME NEWS

## Making infants equal

By our Education Staff

THE Inner London Education Authority may become the first to try to conquer the "birthday handicap". Every year many primary school children are deprived of months of education.

Its schools subcommittee will on Thursday take a new look at a plan first reported by the Guardian two years ago to provide half-time schooling for all children for one term before they reach the compulsory date of entry to full-time schooling.

The plan would conquer the notorious inequality of the present admissions system, which gives children born between September and early January up to a year's more primary schooling than those born in the spring and summer.

It would also ease the present abrupt transition between home and school. Mr Richard Palmer, the ILEA's former primary education inspector and author of the plan, says in a book published today that this leads to many parents, as well as children, breaking down in tears on the first day of term.

Introducing the book yesterday, Lady Plowden, author of the Government report on primary schools, said it had been established that the handicap suffered by children born in the spring and summer lasted through the rest of their education.

Mr Palmer said he hoped the scheme and the possibility of its national implementation "will be discussed with increasing intensity in coming months, in a way which transcends party lines".

From a survey of Battersea schools, he estimated that the "London plan" could be operated across the country for £25 millions a year "which is more or less chickenfeed compared with the whole education budget". The plan envisages:

- 1-FULL-TIME compulsory schooling for all children from the September after they reach five. Autumn-born children would start in the summer term after their fifth birthday.
- 2-HALF-TIME schooling for children in the term before the full-time entry date.
- 3-PROVISION for exceptional or younger children to opt out of part-time schooling.
- 4-VOLUNTARY nursery education for all children who, by the previous September, had reached the ages of three or four.

Mr Palmer said that this model proposed deferment in the full-time entry date would make the plan workable with very small increases in staff and buildings.

"It is not pie in the sky," he said. "It could be in force within a year or two of the necessary legislation being enacted."

ILEA shelved the plan last summer when the Conservative Government dropped its predecessor's proposals for a new Education Act.

## Workers hand in badges

Workers who lost their jobs only a short time after their firm won a Queen's Award to Industry yesterday handed back their award badges at 10 Downing Street.

Representatives of 360 workers from A.I. Scientific Apparatus Ltd. at Harlow New Town handed in 18 badges and a petition signed by 2,000 people. They arrived in Downing Street wearing sailors' hats with the words "Morning Cloud" on the brim. Banners asked: "Any jobs on your yacht, Ted?"

Mr Charles Adams, former AEI shop stewards' convener, said the redundancies were announced when only 50 of the firm's 300 workers had received their badges. Shop stewards stopped further distribution.

## Duke's visit

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is president of the International Equestrian Federation, is expected to visit Budapest in September for the European Driving Championships.

## Schoolboys man 'drug factories'

By our own Reporter

Schoolboys are helping to make amphetamines in laboratories which supply a quarter of the drug's black market, a police surgeon told a conference of the British Medical Association in London yesterday.

Dr George Mathers, from Gloucester, said that O level youngsters were making purple hearts, pens, and black and blue bombers. He feared that the do-it-yourself laboratories might start turning out LSD as in the United States. "It is almost as easy to make. The rule, you could say, is O level for amphetamines and A level for LSD," he said.

Most of the laboratories were in London and the West of England. Little chemical skill was needed to make amphetamines. "It costs only about £5 to make an amount which could fetch £500 or more depending on the market price. It is a very profitable business." Only one ingredient was needed, which was converted by reducing agents. "Anyone can do it. They can find out how from a chemical textbook. In fact, it is being made by people who know nothing about chemistry."

There was a long chain, going from the spook who put up the money to buy drugs and equipment to the consumers. The Home Office and police forces were all aware that there were secret laboratories.

The conference gave unanimous support for the BMA's resolution of a year ago calling for a voluntary ban on the prescribing of amphetamines. Delegates were told that last year 36 million doses were prescribed by health service doctors in England.

Dr Frank Wells, speaking of the pioneer scheme to ban amphetamines in Ipswich, said: "Ipswich is truly an amphetamine-free town. There has been no evidence of amphetamine use in Ipswich since the beginning of January 1970." The ban had been imposed in November 1969. There was now no trafficking in amphetamines, in fact none are to be had. Doctors in Ipswich agreed that none of the 123,000 patients needed them.

There was also no evidence of a new pattern of drug abuse, except for the transient misuse of a sedative, diphenhydramine methuolone, which had also been voluntarily banned. The prescription of barbiturates had been strongly restricted.

Dr Wells said that Ipswich should not be seen in isolation. It was all too easy for drug takers to go elsewhere to find amphetamines. "Other towns and areas must follow suit so that eventually the whole country is amphetamine-free," he said.

In Ipswich, schoolteachers had expensive central heating: men with multiple sclerosis who could not afford the constant warm temperature needed to save them from pneumonia; and old people whose means excluded them from supplementary benefit by a small margin.

Mr Meacher is to table a question asking Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Social Services, whether the Government's look at exceptional needs for heating, which was to have been completed by the end of last month has assessed the expected 350,000 cases. "I estimate that only 200,000 will claim."

Beside Mr Meacher in the headquaters of the Child Poverty Action Group in London was the group's director, situations as the selling of the Velazquez portrait and the Earl of Harewood's Titian. "But the Association would not wish to pass a resolution merely stating that great works of art should not be bought in this way," Mr Scruton said.

The question should be linked with an improvement in the museums service as a whole.

The association's president, Mr Hugh Scruton, said at the conference at Exeter that the resolution was to deal with such

the Government was yesterday told to give urgent attention to Britain's loss of works of art sold privately abroad. Delegates at the annual conference of the Museums Association said there should be a bigger range of museums to which works acquired for the nation could be allocated.

The association's president, Mr Hugh Scruton, said at the conference at Exeter that the resolution was to deal with such

Among other people who would shiver next winter were separated wives with children living in council flats with

## When digging for facts was fun

By Richard Bourne

A BIG, disused quarry near Wrotham in Kent came to life again yesterday, acting for a day as a combination of open-air classroom and adventure playground. Fashionably, it was a study of environment.

Taking part, by permission of Rugby Portland Cement Ltd, were 75 children from the Wrotham primary school in St Mary Cray, along with six parents, 11 student teachers, assorted teachers, college lecturers, and an Inspector of Schools. In groups of half a dozen children to each adult they embarked on activities which would provide work for another fortnight of term.

Within minutes of arrival one youngster had caught a newt and several were producing fossils—ammonites, bivalves, and fossilised crab claws—dug back from some watery, prehistoric Keot. "Here's a sparrow," "It's a hedge sparrow," "No, it's a house sparrow." It was, in fact, a feathery skeleton and Mr John Van Santen, a primary lecturer at the Dartford College of Education, suggested that it should be deposited carefully to be firmly identified at a later date.

Mrs Mary Smart, secretary of the parent teachers' association, had come with some friends to barbeque sausages for the hungry workers. There were innumerable bottles of orange squash in the background. Mr David Lindsay, a grey-haired Scottish head of whom Lady Plowden would entirely approve, oversaw the logistics, mopping himself with a towel in the Mediterranean heat.

The work was varied, imaginative, and absorbing. Children were recording impressions with cameras and



Children searching for fossils in the Wrotham quarry (Picture by Peter Johns)

tape recorders; measuring the distance across the quarry with a compass, rope, and plumb line; were collecting flora and fauna; analysing the vegetation and taking soil samples; sketching, identifying, and discovering. A little bit of rock climbing and hill sliding came as physical education on the site.

The organisation behind the day was considerable. Students

and teachers had come out to reconnoitre the site's potential, and the head had produced a massive list of items—including even one white sheet for catching the insects—to ensure that no possible operation broke down for the lack of equipment. There was even a mobile library for instant reference.

Mrs P. Aitchison, Mr Lindsay's acting deputy head, set

up her book store under a parasol with some encouragement from a parent and a former employee of the Department of Education, who is now planning to teach. There was a profusion of books on butterflies, pebbles, flowers, and insects.

For the student teachers it was the last day of term and a welcome chance to try out things with children after

escaping from their own curriculum. For Mr Lindsay it was a chance to enable the children to learn as he would always wish, through their own sensations and findings.

Some of the product of the trip will be shown to parents at an open evening shortly. For a school with its quota of rebuffed Cockney and gipsy children it was a bot, orderly and satisfying day.

## Culver charges 'violate US Constitution' claim

Captain Thomas Culver (32), the first US officer to be court-martialled in Britain for an alleged anti-war demonstration, yesterday pleaded not guilty at a hearing at Lakenheath, Suffolk, to demonstrating and to soliciting others to do so, contrary to regulations.

Colonel Carl Abrams, the presiding judge, rejected a defence submission to dismiss both charges because they were a violation of free speech provisions in the US Constitution. He also dismissed a defence claim that there was no military need to apply regulations against Captain Culver.

Two further defence claims that correct legal procedure was not followed in the charges, and about impartiality of jurors—were also dismissed. Captain Culver is accused of offences under regulations which forbid servicemen to take part in demonstrations outside the United States. He is alleged to have attended a demonstration against the Vietnam War, and to have solicited other servicemen to do so, outside the US Embassy in Grosvenor Square, London, on Whit Monday.

Professor Edward Sherman, of Indiana Law School, for Culver, submitted that the charges should be dismissed because the legal and constitutional position was "vague and over-broad." They were a violation of the First "free speech" Amendment to the US Constitution.

Culver could be taking part in demonstrations every day without knowing it, Professor Sherman said, because the word "demonstration" had never been legally defined. An everyday meaning—a gathering of people for activities together—can be virtually any assembly coming together for church services or sporting activities," he said.

Professor Sherman added: "Under the proposition, almost 500,000 US Servicemen in Europe cannot participate in any form of demonstration during their tours of duty. We think this is a violation of the First Amendment. They are taxpayers and voters and have

a right to participate in discussions leading up to the exercise of their franchise."

Captain Franklin Luna, prosecuting, cited legal precedents. He said: "The defence posture in Europe will be jeopardised by the participation of US servicemen in political acts or expressions of opinion on explosive questions."

Major Franklin Platten, staff judge advocate at Lakenheath, said agents from the Office of Special Investigations had taken photographs of people at the embassy protest. Captain Culver was in these pictures.

Major Platten said: "We thought we should cancel Captain Culver's orders to go back home and restrain him until such time as we could examine the evidence." He thought the action to restrain Captain Culver was taken at the request of Colonel Dwight Roland, chief lawyer of the USAF in Europe and added: "It did not seem unreasonable to me to restrain him."

The court adjourned until today.

## Thatcher optimistic on meals at school

By our Political Staff

Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, confidently predicted yesterday that more children would be eating school meals again in the autumn. She pointed out that the numbers had temporarily fallen after two price increases made by the Labour Government.

Labour MPs were angry during question time because of an answer Mrs Thatcher had given earlier this week, saying that a million fewer children were eating school meals. Mrs Thatcher claimed that the price of meals in relation to average earnings was about the same as it was 16 years ago.

The Government's Education (Milk) Bill ended its committee stage in the Commons yesterday and next week the House will be asked to finish the report and third reading stages.

The Labour Party's news sheet this week publishes today a letter which the Deputy County Clerk of Perthshire has sent to MPs for the county, including Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and to Mr Norman Buchan (Lah, Renfrew West), who is an under-secretary for Scotland in the Wilson Government.

The letter states: "We are still in the process of taking in tenders for the supply of milk for next session, but already the price coverage given to the Bill seems to have persuaded more suppliers than ever before that it is simply not worth their while to take milk to some outlying schools."

For example, the comparatively large firm which has supplied all schools in the central district of the county during the past session has indicated that it will not be tendering for next session on the grounds that it is not worth their while financially if milk is to be restricted only to pupils up to seven years of age. Other small suppliers have sent in similar intimations.

● Carmarthenshire Education Authority is to express concern to the Department of Education at the proposal to end free milk to children over seven. A report presented to the authority yesterday said that most children had to have breakfast at 8 a.m. or earlier, and lunch was not served until about noon.

● Milk consumption fell by nearly two pints a head between 1969 and 1970, said a report by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. The 242.3 pints a head drunk in 1969 dropped to 240.4 pints last year. In 1968 the figure was 244.6. Meat consumption remained steady, but poultry increased its lead over mutton and lamb.

## Hint for future teaching degrees

BY OUR EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

The Council for National Academic Awards announced yesterday that students will be accepted in September for the first degree course in education to operate under its auspices—at the Notre Dame College of Education, Glasgow. The aim of the course will be to produce teachers for secondary schools.

The council's approval of Notre Dame is a special case as the college is not closely tied to any university as is usual in England and Wales. But it is a reminder to other colleges that, in theory, if they tire of their university links they may run their own degree courses through the council. It is known that several colleges, including Oldbury College of Education, Manchester, have considered this, but they would need the permission of the Department of Education before going to the council for academic approval.

The council's announcement is one of three new blows in the debate on the future of teacher education—now being examined by Lord James's committee. The National Union of Teachers, in a statement yesterday, on the Bachelor of Education degree for serving teachers, called for an expansion of part-time courses, facilities for full-time courses, and a unit basis for courses with credit exemptions.

Bristol University's School of Education, in its evidence to the committee, proposed a new joint training organisation involving both Bristol and Bath Universities, a unit basis for the teachers' certificate, and a two-year general degree to be followed by a two-year specialist degree in education.

The NUT complains in its policy statement that universities have been slow and unimaginative in responding to the 1968 circulars which requested them to set up Bachelor of Education courses for serving teachers. "Only five universities have definitely committed themselves to providing opportunities for teachers to take a

complete B.Ed. course on a part-time basis. Few universities have yet developed a B.Ed. course specifically designed to meet the needs of serving teachers, and the large majority of universities are not even contemplating the provision of such B.Ed. options. It is very likely that 11 universities will refuse to establish B.Ed. courses on a part-time basis, and that seven universities will still refuse to admit full-time or part-time, any serving teacher to the fourth year of an existing course."

The union believes that the local authorities should pay for seconding teachers to full-time courses and that there should be no discrimination against teachers trained on one- or two-year courses, or in other areas training organisations want a fully classified honours degree and special consideration, in arranging part-time courses, for teachers in rural areas.

The Bristol evidence is cautious in the way it puts forward its scheme for a two-year general degree followed by a two-year specialist one. "At the end of the second year students would be examined for the award of either an ordinary degree or, if the general introduction of two-year degrees is not felt to be appropriate, an associateship or some other new qualification that carries credit towards an eventual degree."

It considers that after the first two years students would be divided into four categories: those seeking immediate employment; those remaining in education colleges to undertake a concurrent two-year honours degree course in education; those transferring to a university to take a two-year course for an honours degree in a conventional subject; and—if the qualification after the first two-year course was not a degree—those who would remain in college for one further year leading to a teachers' certificate.

Children getting free school meals are still made identifiable to their classmates at five out of six schools surveyed by "Where," the journal of the Advisory Centre for Education.

The survey, published today, is based on reports from only 44 parents and teachers, 12 of them heads. But, if it is representative, it would suggest that most schools have not found a way of putting into effect the Department of Education's request for schools to keep secret which children get free meals.

At a Lancing primary school, the names of dinner-paying children were read out on Mon-

## Children identifiable

days. A Scottish secondary school had separate queues for payers and non-payers, based on different coloured tickets. A Kensington child was able to watch non-payers drawing their tickets in the school registry.

Some non-payers aroused envy among other children. But one parent wrote: "I have got to the stage where I would literally rather go hungry than ask any Government agency for money. When you are poor, you are down already. They seem to think that part of their job is putting you down."

"Where" adds that methods of collecting dinner money were wildly confused.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

## AOLPH (1836 7611). Com. July 29

## SHOW BOAT

## ALDWYCH

## OLD TIMES

## THE MOUSETRAP

## NINETEENTH BREATHING YEAR

## APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.30

## SATS. 5.30 &amp; 8.30. Males. Thurs. 8.30

## FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

## BY PETER NICHOLS

## ASHCROFT GROVERIN

## CRICKET NW 8.262 707. 7.30. 30p

## CAMERIDGE (836 6064). Evenings 8.30

## INGRID BERGMAN

## JOSS ACKLAND

## AND KENNETH WILLIAMS IN

## CAPTAIN BRASSBOURNE'S

## CONVERSATION

## Last 4 weeks Mon Close July 31.

## CRIMERY (500 2578). Evenings 8.15. Sats.

## GREAT'S A Girl in my Soup

## LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY

## HIT OF ALL TIME!

## CRITERION (930 3219). Today 5

## AFTER HAGGERTY

## VICTORIAN 930 3216. Comm. Wed. 8.30

## ALAN BATES IN BUTLEY

## ORURY LANE (836 8181)

## THE GREAT WALTZ

## RUGHS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30

## THE DIRTY SHOW IN TOWN

## OUKE RF YORK'S (836 5121)

## WILFRED NYDE WHITE

## THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

## DON'T START WITHOUT ME

## ALAN BATES IN BUTLEY

## CLORE (437 1521). 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3.

## CINEMAS

## ABC 1, Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8661)

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## ACADEMY TEN HUNDRED-SIX (4







ABOUT 20 YEARS ago, something called electronic music appeared on the horizon. It was a very small monster then, but there were those who foresaw a time when it would devour all living performers, and even advanced musicians were frightened by the sound of the monster's voice. "The howls and clanks of this music," Reginald Smith-Brindle wrote in 1953, "threaten our future. I admit the effect can be devastatingly dramatic but it will fall into the wrong hands—those incapable of anything better." Henry Reed's third programme, composed by Hilda Tablet, wrote her music reinforced concrete: articles on electronic music in the "Musical Times" for 1956 appeared under the heading "The Lunatic Fringe."

The monster came closer very quickly, and we were relieved to see that several of its 40 or 50 faces were friendly smiles. It seemed to want to settle down among us, and learned to sing, quite prettily, several Bach fugues. In no time at all composers and performers were patting the monster's head, and all the children at the conservatoires were asking to be given a ride on its back.

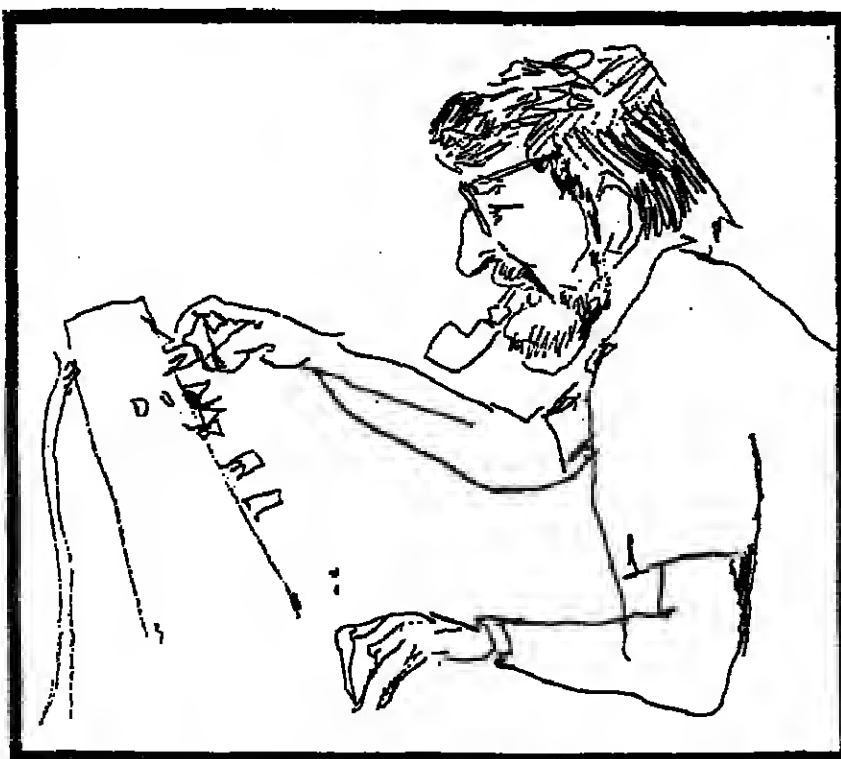
It's a bad time for prophets ("Read the first line and you'll find it has become quite moulty," as Stravinsky said). For the chronicler there are advantages in the headlong rate of change. No need to hold imaginary conversations with the Galileos, Beethovens, Henry Fords of electronic music. Its pioneers are still with us. Tristram Cary, at 46, is still old enough to have been in at the birth.

When Tristram Cary began to experiment, the only good quality medium available was acetate disc, and it was on a small 78 rpm disc lathe that he spent his navy gratuity at the end of the war: "No tape, no special EMI circuitry, so we did the best we could with what we had." No grants for electronic composers either, and in fact no electronic composers. Cary's early career, as far as the outside world was concerned, followed therefore a normal pattern. A straightforward musical education at Trinity College, London, then lecturing at evening classes and work in a gramophone shop, while he slowly established a footing as a composer.

He worked first for radio, later for theatre, television, and film ("Ladykillers" was his last feature, making a name as an adaptable, versatile professional composer, able to turn out punctually the nine and a half seconds or seven minutes required, with that sharp sense of literary-visual-musical connection that makes a composer able to function successfully in the world of incidental music. "Cranford," "Wonder of Wool," "Jane Eyre," "Quatermass and the Pit" . . . as he says, there's no law that says you can't write a good score for a bad film. Not that all are bad; of Richard Williams's "Little Island" and the music and stage versions of "Muriel" and "Ballad of Puckhain Kye" he speaks often and with enthusiasm.

The conditions of work, too, have always appealed to him: "being disloyal to our profession for a moment, there is a professionalism about such business which is sadly lacking in much concert giving except at the highest level. I like things to be done well, and a closed commission, in which I get my brief, blase with a whole lot of fellow artists in other fields, make my contribution as well as I know how, get my cheque and finish, suits me very well."

During the early years, Cary slowly built up his own electronic studio, financing himself out of his earnings in incidental music. For an independent operator, expertise in fields of both music and electronics were first essentials. Hardly less, the ingenuity and built-in thriftiness of the craftsman; the ability to work one's way to a solution by means of the materials available, whatever these may be; the disinclination to throw out material or techniques. The battered odds and ends of electronic equipment in the workshop, the swatches of tape-offcuts in the studio, are the equivalents of the boxes of odd screws and nuts, the offcuts of two by one, in the carpenter's storeroom. His first tape recorder is still in use, though only for playback. He has been known to take over equipment put out for the dustman by the owner of another studio. By 1966, the original £30-worth had grown to £2,000 or so—much of it laborator into the world at large, might be not in the uncertain hall alone, but in areas where the pre-



Sketch of Tristram Cary, at the Cheltenham Festival, by Linda Nilson

## His monster's voice

**HUGO COLE on the career of Tristram Cary, a pioneer of electronic music who this week introduced an electronic programme at the Cheltenham Festival which included one of his own works, 'Trios'**

sophisticated equipment of some modern studios: "It is slightly ominous that the amount of interesting work seems to be in inverse ratio to the number of new studios appearing."

Cary's studio could be described as "classical with some voltage control"—that is, he still makes use of manual operation (the razor blade still a vital tool) but complex processes involving many parameters of sound can be carried out by means of analogue devices, using voltage fluctuators to represent variations of frequency, amplitude, and so on. Cary's techniques have something in common with his equipment: "I don't think any technique has gone out of date. The field is so rich that in the 20 years I have been working in it I have only added to my techniques, never thrown things away as outworn."

The pioneers of electronic music were for the most part drawn by the desire to bypass the performer, and to work in a medium that offered carte blanche in the matter of sounds available. A new start, and a break with the old was indicated. We cannot believe in any "progress" from instrumental to electronic music. Boulez wrote in an early essay, "there is only a change of field of action." Cary shared the great dream, "to achieve true, uninstrumental music, a direct consumer link, by dealing directly with the actual acoustic material"; but positive interest in the new was not linked with any desire to abandon the old. This led to an apparent dichotomy between the fairly conventional early instrumental work, and what we might believe in any "progress" from instrumental to electronic music. Boulez wrote in an early essay, "there is only a change of field of action." Cary shared the great dream, "to achieve true, uninstrumental music, a direct consumer link, by dealing directly with the actual acoustic material"; but positive interest in the new was not linked with any desire to abandon the old. This led to an apparent dichotomy between the fairly conventional early instrumental work, and what we might believe in any "progress" from instrumental to electronic music.

As electronic and traditional music came to integrate more and more with each other, this dichotomy became less of a problem, and the two separate strands of interest began to intertwine. Cary was also well placed to appreciate the fact that the role of the new music, when it came to move out of the laboratory into the world at large, might be not in the uncertain hall alone, but in areas where the pre-

conceptions of the "serious" composer, conventional or advanced, might be irrelevant—the continuous listening-experience, the captive and (presumably) attentive audience could not be presumed in the new context.

It was, as we now know, in the world of radio, film and theatre that electronic music first found a world role. Who now wants full symphony orchestras in the Australian outback, grand pianos on the blasted beach? Well, some still do, it seems—Vaughan Williams and Hindemith extracts appeared, ludicrously, in the recent film of the "Ra Expedition"; but the use of electronic music in such contexts is today widely accepted and always on the increase. Many who have never been near a concert hall or heard Cary's name must have absorbed his music at subconscious level. Producers tend to think of electronic music in terms of funny orchestrations for TV commercials, weird sounds for horror films or space films; in the hands of less skilled practitioners, certain well-worn effects have already become clichés (and these clichés have even spread back into traditionally performed music). What is significant, is that electronic music is no longer a purely experimental activity—it is, however prosaically, working for its living.

Cary has never set up to be a prophet; he had, he said, plenty of ideas about the future of EMI 20 years ago, most of which have come true—he never wrote about them, but was merely unsurprised by new developments as they came along. He admits, however, to strong interest in the environmental music of the future; he would like to experiment with a continuous, available music, always different and interesting, with varying emotional content—a very superior music, available in variety to subscribers, which could be influenced by the listener if he wished to do so, and perhaps with local outputs added. He'd like to have helicopters flying high over London, dropping huge loudspeakers on 1,000-ft. cable, playing really public music to the whole town. Cary's first major experiment in this field was made when he provided a

sound-environment for the industrial section of the British Pavilion at Expo 67. This included escalator music, to lead the visitor into the section by means of a "pleasant but slightly astringent chord, revealed from the top downwards"; panoramic music for multi-track film; electronic "textures" to provide an atmospheric backdrop for other sounds. At the time of the exhibition, I met Theo Crosby, the architect who designed the section, and remember his surprise at the discovery that a composer could be businesslike, precise, punctual, mechanically-minded; so unlike the popular image of the dreamer with his head always in the clouds. But I think it is partly the appetite for creative organisation, and for problems that go beyond the conventional musical set-up, that have led Cary into this field.

Cary continues to write concert-hall music in most of the now accepted genres: pure synthetic, electronically treated sounds (both natural and instrumental), mixed works for live performers and electronic sounds. He is not much interested, as far as his own work is concerned, in electronic treatments of conventional material or in computer composition. One major work still awaits performance—"Percata Mundum" for voices, instruments and tape. Cary's own direct and forceful libretto deals with the rediscovery of our dead world, destroyed by overpopulation and effluents, by benevolent visitors from a distant galaxy, who piece together, from fragmentary evidence stored in computers, the story of the disaster. It is the visitors who are represented by human performers, the voices of the dead reaching us garbled, through the tape. Perhaps it is through such mixed works, in which the composer provides a sort of motivation for the use of electronics, that timid concert-goers are most likely to come to terms with the new music, which, if taken neat, presents so many problems—lack of visual focus; lack of familiar vocabulary of sound and usage; lack of the danger-element inseparable from human performance; thinness of experience where no background of associations exists.

Both Cary's position as an independent and his ability to make telling use of the spoken word vary rarely among composers, who often confound every issue in their explanatory notes or philosophical manifestos) have led him, rather unwillingly, into the position of leading spokesman and propagandist for electronic music in this country. His is a difficult and sensitive task, and he has to juggle two books on electronic music, and is a director of the Electronic Music Studio at Putney, which is now turning out a synthesiser at under £500 for the complete package, which can be used "as a live performance instrument, as an effects generator, as a teaching aid, as a component in an electronic music studio, or simply as a fun box"—with such aids, he says, there is no reason why in a few years every secondary school should not have its own modest EMI studio.

The zest with which Boulez or Wagner entered into practical matters—such as concert-tour or opera-house organisation, or which Copland or Boulez show in the world of public music-making, corresponds to genuine needs to function as men of action. In such cases, the conflict between the urge to make things happen, and the urge to stay at home and think, must always be sharp. It shows itself, in Cary's case, in the gesture of exasperation every time the phone rings in the summerhouse at the end of the garden where his creative work is done. I am reminded of that dreadful telephone by Nadia Boulanger's piano which all her pupils will remember, and of the attitudes that went with it—refusal to take shelter; willingness to meet the world head-on, unprotected by self-made barriers, owing relatively to government grants. "For myself," he says, "I believe that I should be a useful and self-supporting member of society, and manage as a going concern." This may mean that I am a bad artist, but I can't help that. I deliberately went into the few fields where a composer can make a living, and I am not at all ashamed of this. I just hope that in my best creative years (10 years hence?) I can get the thinking I need.

## review



Gielgud: Chichester

## CHICHESTER FESTIVAL

Phillip Hope-Wallace

## Shaw's Caesar

A LOT OF WATER has flowed under the bridge in the 70 years since Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" in the pre-eminent and new anti-romantic style of historical drama was played to admiration all over the world. That little, rippling Cleopatra should tell great Caesar at the end that it is he who is the big baby now strikes a strange kind of suffragette echo. It somehow fatally weakens what should be the dignity of the farewells between the two monarchs.

Nevertheless it is very well done at Chichester but today a lot of Shaw's Fabian silliness seems to have floated to the surface. Anti-British jokes which were no doubt fine and smart when Britain was a pure, proud, imperial power are now only amusing to those gigglers who will laugh at almost anything, like the wives of English literature dons who force their laughter at Shakespearean bawdy to show that they are well above being shocked. But how much of this nineties view of antiquity now seems not dull but curiously flat rather in the way that "1066 and All That" has gone off the boil.

The Chichester production by Robin Phillips evinces no more faith in this old play than I seem to. But he gives it a lot of charm and high spirits in the new setting of a swimming pool, a lake, and a boat on the water. In theory Gielgud, great master of the stage word, ought to be ideal as wordy Caesar. But he is an actor for theatre in the round? He seemed to be dissipating his personality as yet to satisfy, I put this down largely to first night nerves.

As Cleopatra, Anna Calder-Marshall was delightful with plenty of temper and childish gusto. Peter Egan with an Italian accent gave us a most personable and volatile Apollodorus; Pat Nye, a dignified yet comical nurse, Herbert Gregg, a bowler-hatted Britannus, as silly as any Southern Railway commuter; there was a good continuation to be noted by David Siodair. Carl Toms's while settings, Anthony Jowles's music, which included a quotation from the Eton matting song, earned good marks and there were some very amusing displays of callithenics. In short quite good fun with a play not fully trusted for its own virtues.

## QUEEN CONCERT

Edward Greenfield

## Women musicians

WAY BACK IN the days when Ethel Smyth was conducting her fellow suffragettes in Holloway with her toothbrush, a militant band of women musicians founded their own society. Over 60 years they have made sure that the woman's cause in music is never lost by default, and at this Diamond Jubilee concert at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, the Society of Women Musicians certainly proved once again that when it comes to music-making women can readily keep pace with men.

Here we had one of our finest clarinetists, Thea King, leading an exceptionally strong quintet of colleagues in Mozart's rare Adagio for Two Clarinets and Theobalds. There was the famous Noreen Mason, leading a wind quartet in the witty Deux Mouvements of Jacques Ibert, and most challenging of all to male dominance there was a front-rank string quartet of women calling themselves by the exacting title, the English String Quartet. With Daphne Abbott they played the Dvorak Piano Quintet.

But where was all the music by women composers that I am sure Dame Ethel and her fellows would have wanted to see in a Diamond Jubilee concert? Alas, there was only one piece, but that was aptly sweet and passionate, a prize-winning work in a recent competition held by the society: "The Silver Casket" by Margaret Lucy Wilkins.

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## Rose Trelawny

I AM LOTH to be too pernickety about the teeth of any gift horse going in summer, a thin time for television. On Wednesday, with perfectly watchable programmes on all channels, I was so taken aback by such largesse in July that I could only stand on one leg, mumbled.

Mumbling, among other things, that I think the cobwebby charm of "Trelawny of the Wells" (BBC-2) has been overpraised. It was a great slice of gateau, surprisingly rich for Wednesday. Two hours of tridaddle about actors with hearts of gold, and true lovers, sundered yet staunch, and

a crusty old Scrooge character who, incidentally, and pennilessly, backs the struggling young author, play and blesses the lovers.

It seemed to me so obviously a play for Christmas with its not-a-dry-hankie-in-the-house story and its heroine, Rose Trelawny who (with the help of a well-haird and a paler powder) matured from a high spirited girl into a noble woman. Pinner so often slips in line about a new naturalistic style of drama less stagey, more true to life, that it is hard to believe that he means this—pantomime. It has a lavenderish freshness, as hefts an elderly lady, but two hours is a long time on television and I struggled with the kind of repressed yawn that makes your ear pop.

As it will certainly be repeated, and probably in winter, I commend it to your attention as a pleasant pastime suggest you drop in on a friend with a colour and watch the performance of Lally Bowers and Elizabeth Seal.

Resting as it does on the credit worthy performance of Alfred Burke there is no reason why "Public Eye" (Thames) should not go on for ever. It was with a pleasant stab of recognition that I saw his high-domed doggy head peering over a display of Bonio in a supermarket at the beginning of the episode. It will be a disastrous day for Burke if he ever stops looking under-nourished. Bonio of skill, stony of eye, damp of mac, and clearly in need of the love of a good woman.

The first episode of the fifth series saw him disposing firmly of the love of a good woman. Her and her hot pot.

## LEEDS

Robin Thornber

## Children's theatre

IF THE purpose of the Leeds International Children's Theatre Festival is to compare different approaches in playing to young audiences, the productions which came into the programme yesterday provide an object lesson in international styles.

Malo Pozoriste, the Yugoslav puppet company, packed the City Varieties in the afternoon with younger children (the first six-year-olds upwards, until Saturday). Their show, "The Fantasies," overcomes the language barrier by having no words that matter. It is based on the black theatre puppet technique—invisible dark-clothed operators at the rear of the stage, a fluorescent painted puppet (in this an ultra-violet lamp. But Malo Pozoriste combined this with a single visible actor—a hobo clown, caught in sidelighting on the forestage, who mimes his orchestral fantasies with the help of a luminous puppet—musical instruments, cat does, snail, glant dice. Depending entirely on the company's immaculate technical accomplishment, the effect is something like an animated cartoon in the sense it provides a complete picture of all.

The Stagecoach Company from Newcastle upon Tyne University Theatre differed point by point. On the empty open stage of the Playhouse they used five actors playing realistic characters, to tell the story of a crazy Georgian inventor trying to prove the sanity of his evangelical brother, locked in Bedlam asylum for setting fire to York Minster. "Play with Fire," by Peter Hawkins and Patrick Mansfield, teams with challenging ideas and confronts the audience as a jury of lunatics with the problem of sanity. Its educational value is far more obvious (which is necessarily a compliment) than that of Malo Pozoriste. But it was also more successful, holding the smaller older, evening audience. It's a 11-year-olds upwards and runs until tomorrow night.

## CHELTEHAM

Gerald Larner

## Smith Brindle

REGINALD SMITH BRINDLE's late music is electronic. The work of his first performed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Cheltenham Festival last night. "Apocalypse" was written last year and represents him at a stage shortly before his reluctant rejection of conventional music's values for electronic "white sound." So, though scored for a normal orchestra, there is little "Apocalypse" which is not projected for the sake of sound itself—distinct from sound as part of a melodic or harmonic structure. There are few instances of that sort, though there is no lack of rhythmic effect in the frequency cascades of percussion.

It is a deeply pessimistic and eventually, tumultuously improvising vision not only of man's destruction of himself but also of his destruction by his music. Occasionally, and most effectively at the end of the work, a fragment of melody is heard on a vibraphone—the last human voice perhaps. Smith Brindle's message is powerful one, though the "program" towards the climax of his expression too long, because discontinuous or even static.

Leif Segerstam, a very talented young Finnish conductor, offered an intense and authentically dramatic performance. He was equally dramatic in his rhythmic details and the overall shape, that the construction itself is moving, though the material might seem undisturbed. The pianist was Hans Leygraf.

Some of these notes, appearing later editions yesterday.

## VERSE GOES VAUDEVILLE ON THE SOUTH BANK

Raymond Gardner reports on the Poetry International, which opens tonight, and (below) talks to a poet involved

SINCE THE Poetry Book Society began its Poetry International in 1967, it has presented some 44 poets from 17 countries. That 12 of the poets have been Americans is predictable enough since translation can often provide insurmountable problems, but the list of foreign language writers is more than sufficient to justify the international claims and the original idea of Ted Hughes to provide British audiences with an opportunity to see and hear poets unlikely to appear in Britain.

Charles Osborne, assistant literature director at the Arts Council and co-director of the International with

Patrick Garland is a little bit worried about the bill this year. Poetry, like showbiz, has its star turns, and when you hire the Queen Elizabeth Hall for three nights, you need a few stars to fill out the seats and break even. He says: "I think we have a new start, and a break with the old was indicated. We cannot believe in any 'progress' from instrumental to electronic music. Boulez wrote in an early essay, 'there is only a change of field of action.' Cary shared the great dream, 'to achieve true, uninstrumental music, a direct consumer link, by dealing directly with the actual acoustic material'; but positive interest in the new was not linked with any desire to abandon the old. This led to an apparent dichotomy between the fairly conventional early instrumental work, and what we might believe in any 'progress' from instrumental to electronic music. Boulez wrote in an early essay, 'there is only a change of field of action.' Cary shared the great dream, 'to achieve true, uninstrumental music, a direct consumer link, by dealing directly with the actual acoustic material'; but positive interest in the new was not linked with any desire to abandon the old. This led to an apparent dichotomy between the fairly conventional early instrumental work, and what we might believe in any 'progress' from instrumental to electronic music."

T. CARNI has been working on the Penguin Book of Hebrew Verse for more than seven years. The contents will cover the span of Hebrew poetry from the Bible to the present day. Carni just calls it a comprehensive anthology—as well he might with around 2,000 years of literary history to go on. Less modestly he points out that the research and reading, which took five years, was even greater than for the Latin anthology. He says: "There are areas of Hebrew poetry which haven't even been read by poets although they've been researched by scholars, philologists and historians. There are poems which have not appeared as poems before, only in prose. And there are poems which have been hidden away in obscure liturgical collections from the Yemen, India, Greece, and North Africa."

Carni is in Britain for the Poetry International. After the London readings he moves on to Edinburgh and Cardiff. He's worried about how you get to these places and hopes he'll be chaperoned by Stephen Spender, who is due to appear from Deutsch in October. The publication was intended to coincide with the International but because of a long drawn out postal strike in Israel the uncorrected proofs matured long beyond their return date in a Tel-Aviv cellar.

The new collection bears out Carni's assertion that for him poetry is self-

sistence allowance, and up to £90 travelling expenses. The largest national delegation, the three Israelis, represent the remnant of an idea to feature writers from one country in the first half of each programme—an idea which came unstuck when the Russians offered something of a mystery package to be revealed on the night. A culture dip, Moscow style, is not Mr Osborne's idea of fun. The Israelis are Yehuda Amichai, who appeared in 1967, T. Carni, and Chaim Niv, who at 26 is the youngest poet to appear. Edward Kocub, the Yugoslav poet and one-time Vice-President

of Slovenia is recovering from an operation and will not be able to attend. The Czech poet, Czech Antonin Bartusek (who has been published here in translation by George Theiner) he appearing. Bartusek, whose work was not published in Prague until 1965, has been refused an export visa.

One of Poland's leading poets, and indeed an important innovator in post war European movement, Tadeusz Rozewicz, is making his first appearance as Denise Leverette and the Rumanian Nichita Stancu. D. J. Enright and Basil Bunting make up the British contingent.

exploration, but although the poems depend mainly on personal experience, and things sensed rather than things seen, this in no way lessens their public impact. There are two poems directly concerned with Israel now. "A View of Jerusalem," which was written after the Mahaneh Yehudah explosion in 1969, and "Memorial Day, 1968," about father whose son was killed in battle. Even in English the poems are graceful and poised, best illustrated by the shorter more introverted pieces such as "Somebody Like You."

You must hurry in order to hear what the sleeping child said. When you arrive the muted syllables have already sunk back into his dream.

You must hurry in order to be there when they lick the shore, come to rest. Somebody, somebody like you must identify them in the light.

Carni agrees that it is very easy for a poet to be elusive in Hebrew because of the long literary tradition. "I think that many of my poems may reflect the tensions and moods of the country, but not in a very overt fashion. As I say, poetry is self-examination, an attempt to get at the truth. You know, there is a Hebrew saying that the blessing descends from those things which are hidden from the eye."

## THE ELUSIVE MUTED SYLLABLES



T. Carni

של יחסי



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Black activist • Know your sherry • Cooking with courgettes

JOHN ARLOTT  
samples a little sherry

## Decanted

EVERY EXPERIENCED drinker knows that the offer of a glass of sherry made by anyone of unknown drinking standards should be regarded as no more than a basis for negotiations. The word sherry covers the greatest aperitifs, some of the best dessert wines, some bland imitations and some of the most fearful concoctions in the world. Strictly it means a fortified wine made in the Jerez region of Spain. In practice, California produces more wine called sherry than Spain and in England, when sherry is proffered in a decanter, its country of origin is, in descending order of probability, South Africa, Australia, Cyprus, Britain, Spain, South Africa and Australia both produce a drinkable sweet sherry; and Australia makes some skilful blends of medium, but none of them has ever approached deceiving an expert into mistaking one of their products for a true Spanish dry sherry.

Sherry is a British drink: more Spanish sherry is bottled in England than in Spain; more British people have drunk more sherry than any other wine. Many of them drink the sweet variety, but not such a great proportion as in Victorian, Edwardian and Georgian days when every household that could afford wine had its bottle(s) of sweet sherry. The Spaniards made sweet sherry for the English market. Some of it was drunk by connoisseurs. Far more, however, was consumed by middle-aged or older ladies who regarded themselves as ood-drinkers but would tuck back a bottle of sweet sherry with their fruit cake at tea time.

Sherry has the great advantage denied to other great wines of being reproducible year after year to a set standard and flavour. The vintage in the Jerez region rarely fails in quantity or quality and since sherry produced from the network of casks of different wines of different years is properly a blended wine, the blending a particular name are more or less identical whenever they are made.

### Sweet palate

Sherry as a dessert wine is a separate subject. As an aperitif the best is the dry. Tio Pepe, the first widely marketed fine, acquired such a reputation that many people still think it is a type of sherry and not a trade name. The general palate, though, especially for upping, still inclines towards sweetness, even while making its concession to the sophisticated idea of dryness by consuming a number of sherries called dry—such as Dry Sack, Dry Fly, Bristol Dry and Sandeman's Dry—which are in fact mediums. These are, too, the sherry-tipper's driest, rounded and full without being cloying; they are the best selling sherries of the present day as the sweeter "milks" and "creams" were a decade or two ago.

The London victuaries of the 1840s sold their cheap sherries at nine (odd) pence a bottle; their best at 5s; all were presumably Spanish. A few years ago the prices grew closer together on either side of £1 a bottle. Now they have begun to draw apart again so markedly that Williams and Humbert, who can keep their medium dry Cedro to £1.07, Fango—a fine—and the widely selling Dry Sack to £1.24, have put out a range of Fino, Amontillado, Medium and Golden Cream at 93p a bottle. Laytons ship the same range, and a Manzanilla as well, at between 90p and 97p. Whitwhams of Altrincham in Cheshire, wine merchants of some distinction on a busy traffic corner, have an honest Fino (their No 6) and an Amontillado (No. 7) at 95p.

Montilla is not to be accurate, a sherry; it is not a fortified wine and it does not come from Jerez but from Cordoba. It did, however, give Amontillado its name; it does resemble Manzanilla: it is a fine aperitif, in general slightly lighter than sherry, and a magnificent accompaniment to oysters. There is an acceptable quality—sweet, medium or fino—from Ehrmann at £8.20 a dozen: Laytons have the Alvear Fino and Cream at 97p a bottle; Peter Dominie a range of three at 87p.

Of all wines sherry is the one in which the difference between a Bordeaux ordinaire and a chateau-bottled premier cru of a great year is that between 75p and £8; burgundies range from 70p to £4. Sherry, however, has a narrower range and it is possible to give a dinner party a quite unmistakable quality of luxury simply by starting it with a great sherry—which can be bought for less than £2.

### Lightly chilled

William and Humbert's "Dos Cortados," for instance, costs only £1.53; an old oloroso, full and completely dry, it makes a memorable impact. It should be lightly—but lightly—chilled. Not a tipping wine: single glass perhaps two, before dinner gives the old theory that these sherries improve in the decanter is false. They will grow great in the barrel; improve in bottle; but never after the cork is drawn. The La Riva "Fres Palmas" (a fino), Garvey's "Fino San Patricio" (a fino), Garvey's "Brooks' Fine Old Oloroso" or, as a medium, Harvey's "Fine Old Palma" are all sherries of considerable distinction at less than £2 a bottle.

Manzanilla is another matter. Although by Spanish law it is a sherry, it has a completely different and quite unique, aroma and dry flavour, said to derive from the salty sea winds that blow across the vineyards near San Lucar de Barrameda. Manzanilla has its own devotees—especially among Spaniards—who drink it exclusively in preference to sherry. Most of the leading wine merchants sell it at about £1.30 a bottle: and Garvey's "La Lidia" is both reliable and reliable. Some of the great names in Manzanilla do not appear so often as they did. One rare one seen in La Gitanerie, and it seems that the British agency for La Gitanerie is called because of the string twined into the cork—lapsed with the passing of the firm of Asher Storey.

Anyone on holiday in Spain would do well to bring back a few bottles of either; or that majestic Montilla, the Alvear "Carlos VII." They will fit a meal, above the ordinary, and recall the flavour of a drink—for welcome—from a shadow in the shadow of the edge of the Spanish sublimity.



Caroline Hunter



ENCOUNTER WITH  
VEGETABLES:  
by Skeffington Ardron

## Marrow minded

THE SPECKLED, club-like forms of young courgettes are so tiny that you can easily hold four or more of them in one hand, but although they are extremely tender and easy to cook, they are often in danger of being killed by kindness—perhaps smothered under a blanket of rich sauce, or disintegrated into a formless puree. One recipe even demands that they be washed, peeled, sliced, sprinkled with salt, weighed down by a plate, drained for an hour, then par-boiled, then finally sautéed in butter. There's not much left of a courgette's self-respect after this sort of treatment.

Why such elaborate methods should be used to prepare such a simple vegetable is a mystery: perhaps its French name trails with it associations with *haute cuisine*. Basically, courgettes are simply small marrows and belong to the enormous family of Cucurbitaceae, whose members sprawl, literally, over Europe, Asia, and the Americas. It is the family which includes melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, all sorts of gourds, and squashes and marrows of all sizes, shapes, and colours.

As well as the now frequently encountered courgettes, two other kinds of summer marrows which sometimes appear on the English scene are always worth snapping up—custard marrows, and christophines. The custard marrow is the cympling so popular in some parts of America. It looks like a plumped-up circle, white, with scalloped edges. The inside is aqueous, greenish-white. Very small cymplings only need scrubbing, then steaming or baking whole before being served with butter, salt and pepper.

The other marrow I would never pass by is the christophine, also known as chocho and as chayote, which is occasionally found in markets specialising in West Indian produce. Christophines are more or less pear-shaped and covered with non-vicious prickles. They are rather lumpy in shape with several deep creases running up the sides. Although there is an off-white variety, they are generally light green. The flesh is pale, translucent green, with a flavour to match. In young specimens the flat white seed is also edible. Christophines are best steamed or boiled for half an hour or more until tender, then they can be eaten hot with melted butter, or cold with mayonnaise or used in any recipe suitable for summer marrows.

The easiest possible way to enjoy courgettes is to eat them raw. They are very good cut up into fingers, sprinkled with a little garlic salt and served with a bowl of mayonnaise or softened cream cheese to dip them in: or they can be sliced thin and tossed with a green salad, where their pale yellow discs rimmed with green add delicate colour and flavour. Another attractive combination is Ham and courgette salad. Put into a large salad bowl two cups of cold boiled rice, two cups of diced, cooked ham, two cups of sliced courgettes, one cup of diced sweet red pepper, one teaspoon of fresh, finely chopped mint, and a teaspoon of onion salt or chopped chives. Moisten this well with about a cup of plain, live yoghurt and let the flavours blend and chill together for one or two hours.

Ratatouille, in which courgettes, tomatoes, green peppers, and onions are simmered with garlic in olive oil, is too well-known to give yet another recipe for, but it is well to remember that courgettes are also good sautéed on their own, with just the addition of a little mint, salt, and lemon juice at the last minute. Courgettes cooked with olive oil are delightful either hot or cold. If cooked in butter they are good hot, but a congealed mess when cold.

Courgettes can also be halved and braised in consommé, or cut into sticks, dipped in batter and fried. They also make fine timbales, or can be poached in an anchovy-flavoured cream sauce before browning under the grill, or... but why spend precious summer minutes in the kitchen with a vegetable willing to give of its best with so little attention?

## Under exposed

Elisabeth Dunn on the girl who brought colour to a Polaroid negative

"WE ARE living in the age of technological fascism," Polaroid imprisoned a black South African in 60 seconds. "Did Polaroid shoot every South African black?" On phrases like these, Caroline Hunter, a black girl from New Orleans with an Afro cut, gold-rimmed specs and a "Free Angela" badge, has built up a reputation for industrial and racial militancy which has its roots in what she calls the "international conspiracy of white supremacy."

She is a serious girl of 24, a research chemist turned radical who has rattled the Polaroid Corporation of America to a point where it is at least reconsidering its position on trading in South Africa even if it cannot eventually bring itself to pull out: "I want to see Polaroid down to one penny," she says.

Which is understandable. After all, Polaroid fired her in February for "misconduct detrimental to the best interests of the Company." The events which led up to her sacking have cost Polaroid a four-mao fact-finding mission to South Africa—\$20,000 in donations to Boston's Black United Front; some hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising and considerable loss of face.

Miss Hunter's Polaroid Revolutionary Workers' Movement started up last September when a colleague stumbled across an inter-office memo dealing with the sale of Polaroid identification systems to South Africa. The system in question, the ID-2, takes and develops a photograph in two minutes, seals it in unbreakable plastic and registers the holder's name, picture, and any other useful information in computer. It is supplied to South Africa through a Johannesburg distributor. Polaroid says that it has never sold its ID equipment to the South African Government for use in the apartheid programme. Some 65 systems have been sold to South Africa to industrial users and to the army and air force "solely for identifying military personnel."

The Polaroid Revolutionary Workers'

Movement launched the attack on its parent company with a rally last October and demanded that Polaroid pull out of South Africa, that it condemn publicly apartheid and turn over its South African profits to liberation movements in the country. Polaroid responded by firing two members of the PRWM committee, issuing a statement to the effect that it abhorred apartheid.

A month later it bought space in 28 American newspapers announcing that it was continuing to operate in South Africa (though stopping deals with the Government). It would initiate training programmes for black employees and set aside a proportion of its profits for black education. Caroline Hunter and her committee, along with the "Boston Globe" dismissed the company's gestures as a public relations smokescreen designed to protect Polaroid's tenacious economic dugouts in a racist country.

Miss Hunter was born and brought up in New Orleans, Louisiana, a state not well known for progressive racial attitudes. Her political bitterness has its roots in the old world racism of the Deep South. "All black people in America are at survival stage. Even middle-class black people. We call it undernourishment." Her father was a waiter and she one of six children. She bought herself higher education by working in the laboratories of a predominantly black Catholic college. "I worked two years through college. After that it was scholarships, grants, loans, you name it. Finally you realise that the financing has got something to do with white supremacy." When she graduated, she went straight up north to Cambridge, Mass. to work for Polaroid.

Cambridge was scarcely more sophisticated. After six months Miss Hunter says she discovered that black employees at Polaroid were being paid 20 per cent less than whites who were doing equal jobs. Since the company had successfully resisted trade unions there was nothing anybody could do about it.

With the South African ID revela-

tions, PRWM moved into gear, the issues became clouded and allegations as to what uses ID-2 was being put to by the South African Government became freer and more imaginative. Today, while still rigorously campaigning for withdrawal from South Africa, Miss Hunter sees Polaroid as the Big Eye menacing society in its most innocent and domestic roles. "In Massachusetts you have to have a Polaroid ID with your social security number on it to get a drivers licence. As of 1972 all credit card holders will have to have a Polaroid ID. Kids in Cambridge high schools are having to carry an ID. Children at the age of ten are growing up in an atmosphere of pressure that I never felt until I was 20."

"The campaign has turned into a protest against world control. Polaroid has a world monopoly on identification and while we realise one man cannot control the world, a group can. What the revolutionary workers are saying is that the world is in danger. Polaroid made a fortune off the backs of exploited blacks in South Africa and if people in the US realised it, they're as guilty as Nixon because they accept it. They don't want to get involved."

"People have to develop an international mind. Children know at birth the difference between right and wrong but the longer they exist the more they learn to take a dollar and ignore the other kid. This is why the creation of the so-called American Negro has done so much to destroy liberation. The poor whites are told that they're OK because they can look down on the blacks. If only the blacks realised their roots are in Africa and that's where their resources are."

It may be that Caroline Hunter is stretching her case to breaking point but that does not diminish Polaroid's role in South Africa and its tacit approval for apartheid. Polaroid for its part may be helping the world to see crabs under water but its own involvement in South African politics remain, to say the least, murky.

# Stop:



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FLORA MARGARINE







**THE** price we agreed to pay in September 1964 when we signed the ten year defence and financial agreement with Malta was £51 millions spread over that period. A new financial deal will be at the heart of any revised defence agreement, just as it was then, but Sir Duncan Watson is unlikely to be the first to raise the question of money.

The game he and Mr. Minto played yesterday morning must have been diplomatic poker in its purest form. Both men will have tried to bluff the other; the High Commissioner by pointing to the declining interest in Malta by the navy, RAF, and army alike throughout most of the 1960s, and the Maltese Premier by conjuring up the Red Bogey of the naval and air base astride the huddled sea that guards the "soft underbelly" of NATO.

But Sir Duncan can hardly conceal from Mr. Minto that since 1963 there has been a significant revival of NATO interest in Malta that has been reflected in British military deployment there. For example, the RAF was just on the point of pulling out its maritime reconnaissance Shackletons when NATO chiefs decided that increasing Soviet naval activity since the Middle East war demanded the creation of a special Maritime Reconnaissance Command to keep watch on the Red Fleet. Our contribution was to transfer No. 203 Shackleton squadron from Malta from Rattray, in Northern Ireland, and these aircraft will in due course be replaced by the new jet Nimrod.

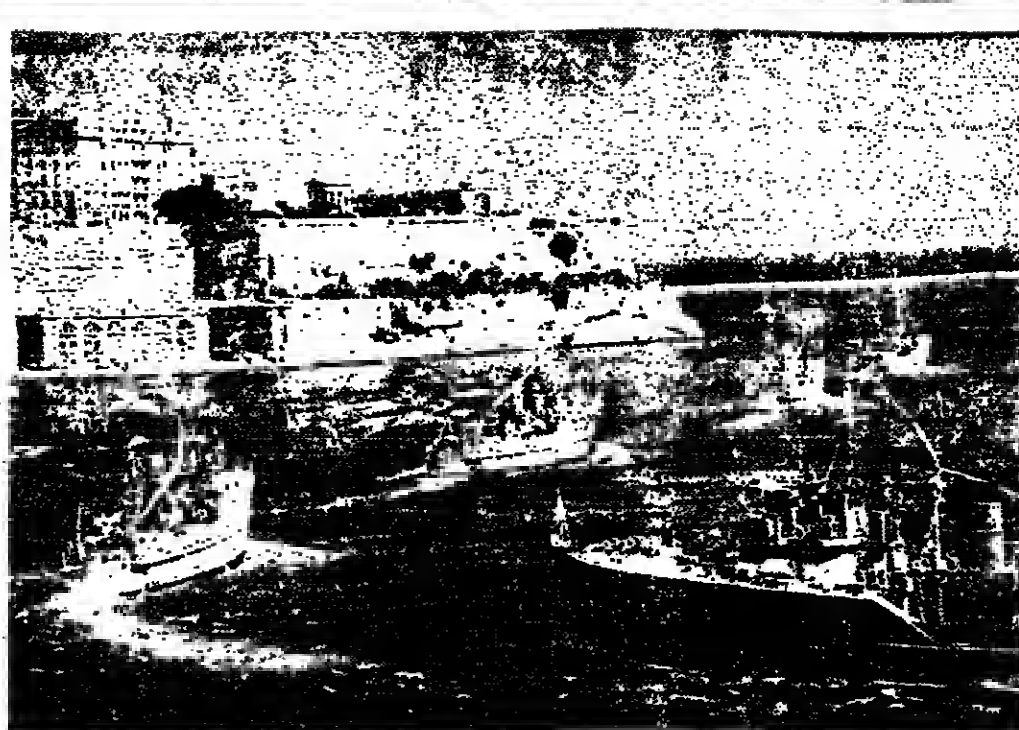
It is true there has been no

The Government's answer to Mr Dom Mintoff's demand that Malta's defence agreement with Britain—and more important, the financial agreement that depends on it—should be revised, was conveyed to the Maltese Premier yesterday morning by the High Commissioner, Sir Duncan Watson. At the same time, Britain conceded Malta's request that No. 41 Commando Group should not replace the Devon and Dorset Regiment, which is pulling out of the island, until the two countries have sorted out their future defence relationship. David Fairhall, analyses the island's strategic value.

## Does Malta matter?

move to strengthen the army's residual garrison on the island, which normally consists of an infantry battalion reporting directly to the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall. And the navy lunged at banded over its big repair base to a commercial firm, keeping only limited maintenance facilities in Valletta Grand Harbour. This is largely because the modern technique of "offshore support" enables warships patrolling the Mediterranean to be based at sea, Portsmouth, just as units of the US Sixth Fleet can be based at Norfolk, Virginia—and take on whatever supplies of fuel, food,

and ammunition they need while steaming at 15 knots in the open sea. However the facilities we do have, if only for minor repairs and recreation are going to be more useful, not less, if we keep our promise to NATO to help meet the Soviet naval challenge. And when the navy's remaining aircraft carrier is phased out in the late 1970s, Malta would be an ideal base for one of the Duceaser squadrons transferred to the RAF. Air cover is the key to Malta's value to the Russians. The Soviet fleet is unique among the world's big navies in having no aircraft carriers.



Yet in the Mediterranean it is confronting NATO forces comprising two American carrier task forces that can be supported from a ring of land bases from Gibraltar to Turkey. Hence the immense importance of the facilities that have been granted to the Russians to operate reconnaissance bombers and, in some cases, fighters from Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian airfields. Malta's Luftwaffe is better placed than any of these, bearing in mind that a fighter's radius of action is only a few hundred miles. The British Government cannot have it both ways. It has chosen—or rather chosen

peted aloud—the NATO planners' warning about the growth of Soviet sea power. If it takes its own fears seriously, it must be prepared to pay a good deal to keep the Russians out of what for them, if not for us, could be the key to the Mediterranean. However the Government has tended to exaggerate the purely military threat posed by the Soviet Navy—as Sir Alec Douglas-Home certainly did when campaigning to sell arms to South Africa—when compared with its admittedly vast political importance. Whereas in Egypt the Russian naval presence is just one aspect of a three-

pronged programme of military, economic and diplomatic infiltration, bases in Malta would be valued primarily for their potential value in war. Whether Mr. Minto is really prepared to deal in those terms seems doubtful. It would certainly not square with a policy of non-alignment. But from our point of view, as representatives of NATO, the position is quite clear. Malta is of little positive use to the alliance, but if the possibility of the Russians getting their hands on it really exists, it is worth paying more than the present to keep them out.

## Walking to war

by John Fairhall

**TO FIND** out what is happening in the guerrilla war in the Southern Sudan you have to go there on foot. Nothing substantiates the account of the situation brought out by a young American, Allan Reed, better than his track on the map—2,500 miles on foot.

His last walk lasted from February to June. Four and a half months of travelling with groups of Anya-Nya guerrillas, sleeping under trees, temperatures running up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit, avoiding the troops and helicopters of the Sudanese Government forces. He gathered, with the backing of films and tape recordings, a unique record of a civil war that has cost scores of thousands of lives, but remains the most under-reported conflict of the decade.

In London yesterday, Mr. Reed produced some of his evidence—photographs of the Anya-Nya blowing up railway tracks, villages burned, Southerners dying of malnutrition. His journey itself was the most telling evidence. He and his Anya-Nya companions were able to travel over tens of thousands of square miles theoretically under the control of the Sudanese Government forces, without being attacked by the military or betrayed by the civilian population.

He rejects completely the Sudan Government's claims of success in winning over the Southerners. Nothing has changed under the Numeiri Government," he said. "The Khartoum troops are still burning the villages, and still forcibly taking away people and concentrating them in the 'peace villages'.

The hopes of the Southerners had risen when General Numeiri seized power in 1969. For a time they believed that the traditional exploitation of South by North might be ended and the promise of some degree of autonomy for the South carried out. "Perhaps Numeiri wanted to do these things," he said. "But he was a victim of the situation." Mr. Reed said. "Anyway the operations against the South continue."

Villages have been burned not once but half a dozen times over the years. The cattle that are the wealth and basic food of some tribes have been slaughtered or stolen. Grain stores and standing crops have been destroyed. In the past the Anya-Nya forces have been split and sometimes feuding. But this year, Mr. Reed said, has seen the emergence of a unified Anya-Nya command, with the leaders of each region coordinating their operations.

He returned with the reorganised Anya-Nya to the western province of Bahr el Ghazal, and recorded the railway sabotage and attacks on Sudanese Government military posts. "There is no doubt about civilian support for the Anya-Nya," he said. "I saw civilians embracing the returning Anya-Nya. There were opportunities for the people to betray our small group to the Government troops but they did not take them."

The Sudanese Government forces have Russian arms and aircraft, the support of Egyptian and Libyan forces, and an echo of Vietnam—the Soviet military advisers. The Anya-Nya, said Mr. Reed, had only the weapons they captured or bought on the black market under the Sudanese Government. He saw no evidence of Israeli arms, although he spent five weeks in the area where Israeli air drops have been reported.

In spite of the unequal firepower, what he had seen on his three long walks has convinced Allan Reed that neither side can break the military stalemate. "Only a political solution is possible."

**WHETHER OR NOT** Dan Smith is able—as he avowedly wishes—to return to public life after his prolonged legal ordeal, he has behind him a remarkable record of achievement in changing the physical face, the public image, and the self-respect of his native North-East.

Few Englishmen in recent history have made such an impact in the national and local sphere while working from a purely provincial base of public office. He brought modern concepts of town planning and local administration to a reluctant Newcastle upon Tyne while serving on and then leading the city council. He became an acknowledged expert in the field, was named "Man of the Year" by the *Architectural Journal*, and was appointed to the Steering Committee for the Buchanan Report, and to Lord Radcliffe Maud's Royal Commission on Local Government.

Along the way he virtually invented regionalism. The North-East Development Council, the Northern Arts Association, and the Northern and other regional economic planning councils were inspired and pushed, if not actually created by him. The quality of Newcastle city planning and the performance of the regional bodies may not have reached the brilliance of the image in which he projected them but there is no denying the intensity and the value of the original vision and the enterprise involved in making them concrete.

It was all done with the thrusting hard work and flamboyance of a self-made tycoon who left school at 14 and organised for the ILP as one of the unemployed of the thirties. He was born in 1915



## Cooler by rail

by Peter Hillmore

**THE** grand old railwaymen of York had a good time of it yesterday, as they drove a party of journalists up the line, and then they drove them back again. And when we were halfway up, they told us all about the new air-conditioned coaches on British Rail's Inter-City high speed lines.

No Government could have objected to the way this nationalised industry handled its public relations. The only leak came from a water tank and officials discreetly mopped it up. The train left London on time and arrived in York early, complete with girls in hot pants, reclining gracefully on the seats as only girls in hot pants can.

The hot pants are an optional extra, but the cool coaches will soon be standard on British Rail's main long distance region, the Eastern. The coaches are designed to maintain a controlled temperature of 68°F irrespective of the weather outside the double-glazed permanently

shut windows, so that if a train is late, passengers can at least sweat comfortably. British Rail yesterday filled a non-smoking compartment with harmless but pungent smoke, to demonstrate that the air-conditioning will circulate clean air every four minutes. Earlier, Mr. J. Gammell, the Eastern region's deputy general manager, decided that the air-conditioning was too hot, and would in future be one degree under.

The whole air-conditioning project is an example of British democracy in motion. British Rail made great play in both their handout and speeches that these coaches will be the only ones in Europe with air-conditioning in both second and first class. But exclusiveness did rear its head in the planning stage. There are loudspeakers in each compartment and discussions were held at board level to see if there should be piped music to help the wheels go round.

"I don't want to bring class

## The mouth of the Tyne

by John Ardill

at Wallsend on Tyne, a miner's son. His first job was as an apprentice painter; he was 32 before he owned his first painting and decorating business. 34 when he was first elected to the city council for the tough, independent-minded shipyard area of Walker—a quintessential Geordie country—and 44 when he started the first of his four public relations businesses.

No one could accuse Dan Smith of being a truly original thinker. In thought and action he is essentially a middleman, an entrepreneur. He plucks ideas out of the air, juxtaposes them, puts them in a context, and sells them. His genius is to tell the minds of those who know about things and fill the minds of those who are able to do things. His talent is to know who these people are.

His mental habit, unfettered by formal education, is to see beyond the confines of any one man's knowledge or interest. He is a dedicated and expert listener, a formidable debater and an inspired lecturer. He leaves an audience bemused at the breadth of his message and bawling about the details. Reporters, looking to their notes, find themselves in the same position. They know there is a story and a quote but they cannot find a finished sentence. There are probably few completely accurate verbatim quotes in print.

He is a skilful and successful publicist for himself and his causes. His 68 registered Jaguar and his private passion for painting, writing poetry, playing the piano and watching Newcastle United were well-

He first came to attention as leader of Newcastle city council clearing the Scots-

wood slums and bringing in Wilfred Burns, now the Department of the Environment's chief planner, as city planning officer to replace the city as the "Brazilia of the North."

As city leader, he focused attention on the need for regional organisations and solutions. As chairman of the regional planning council—making an ineffective body the platform for powerful lobbying in the region's interest—he was looking beyond the defined boundaries of his patch to the concept of a region stretching from the Mersey to the Tyne, with universities as its intellectual and technological powerhouse and with a semi-autonomous role to play in a federal European community.

His concept of the "science city" project which he promoted as chairman of Peterlee New Town Development Corporation, was not just of a means of modernising the industry and life of the region. The North-east, he thought, could give something to the American science complexes on which the idea was based.

It had something to give, he wrote, "because my people understand the way that communities tick. They know about the arts and leisure and living together. Given the economy, we could create a virtual Utopia. Given a ghost of a chance, we could set the world on fire with a qualitative contribution to the well-being of mankind. We could export ideas, and we could provide a pattern for similarly deprived regions and countries. That's a powerful impetus to keep bottled up."



## MISCELLANY

### Wrong foot

**WHAT** was behind the great John Davies-Michael Foot imbroglio in the Commons on Wednesday? Davies rose and delivered his statement about the sacking of poor Will Camp from the Steel Corporation immediately after Skipper Ted's declaration on the Common Market. There followed a fierce exchange with the Labour spokesman, who claimed that Davies' statement was quite different from the text delivered to him in advance by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Apparently, Davies' civil servants, like most observers of the passing Commons scene, had expected Heat's statement and subsequent questions and answers to stretch at least half an hour, perhaps even the full hour. Instead of which Mr. Speaker cried halt and reminded all and sundry that there would be a full debate, with opportunity for everyone, soon enough. Ends Heath, time for Davies.

The trouble was that Davies' officials were not there and had not slipped him his statement, though

they had already sent it to Michael Foot outside the chamber. So Davies was left to remember what he could and make it up as he went along. Coolly and unflappably.

Visitors to the Department of Trade and Industry's spanking new building in Victoria Street are asked not to look too closely for two civil servants, bawling by their thumbs—the one who gave John Davies the wrong text, and the other who took about Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, last month; and this week's laggard.

**FOLLOWING** in Hachek's footsteps, Norman Lear, writer, producer and director of "Cold Turkey," a United Artists comedy about a whole town that gave up smoking, plays a small part in the film. He makes a brief appearance as a tobacco-deprived chicken rearing on a park bench. "I took real action," Lear says. He doesn't smoke.

### Peanuts

"ALL in all, it is a cosy bunch. Take out the formalities, the masturbation, defecation and prevarication and you might have a certain similarity to the juvenile gang in 'You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown.'" A New York critic's view of "Pork," Andy Warhol's first play, which was previewed off-Broadway and has its "world premiere" next month off-Shakespeare Avenue at the Roundhouse.

"Pork" was written this year and is directed by Anthony Ingrassia, nine of whose New York group, Company Four, are to play in the London production. Any resemblance we are assured to people living or dead is purely coincidental, though the hero and heroine are familiar enough: deadpan,

**PETER HAIN**, chairman of the Young Liberals and anti-apartheid campaigner, returned from Australia and the Springbok furore yesterday.



## Tours and force

**THE** SCEPTICS have come badly unstuck over the current campaign against the Springbok rugby tour of Australia. Their gloomy predictions that the opposition to the tour would not catch on in the apathetic and conservative Australian political climate proved unfounded as the campaign erupted with the arrival of the white South African tourists two weeks ago.

The controversy over apartheid in sport has tapped a moral conscience which many contended did not exist in Australia. For Australia is something of a political backwater. I was struck in my two-week visit by the parochial nature of the country's politics; there is very little awareness of international issues or concern for moral issues.

Instead, materialism and an almost nineteenth-century form of capitalism hold the stage—together with a financial devotion to sport. It is only fairly recently, with the growing radical consciousness in the universities, based on Vietnam, that issues such as apartheid have been opened up. Much of the present momentum in the campaign to stop the six-week white South African rugby tour—and also the cricket tour due to begin in October—can, however, be traced back to the Stop The Seventy Tour campaign in Britain.

The success of the STST campaign made an enormous impact and has had continuing repercussions both in South Africa and internationally. Faced with a mirror-image of the tours to Britain of 1969-70, the Australian campaign has been modelled on the STST movement around a non-violent direct action strategy. The similarities between the two campaigns are striking. Almost overnight a politically explosive situation developed, and the Australian campaigners, initially mainly students, found themselves being sucked into the vortex of a massive protest movement.

Unlike the British campaign, however, they have received immediate support from the trade unions. With the start of the rugby tour several weeks away, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (the equivalent of the TUC) strongly opposed it. The ACTU president, Bob Hawke, who has blown a breath of fresh air through Australian politics in the past year, also hinted at a black ban on the all-white team.

This happened just as a major political row was brewing between the McMahon Government and the unions following increased trade union militancy and influence under Bob Hawke. Part of the present contention over the tour must be seen in the context of growing political manoeuvring between the Government and the ACTU, which is aligned with the main opposition Labour Party.

When it became clear, for example, that union threats had forced the country's major airlines not to transport the Springboks, the Prime Minister stepped in and offered the Royal Australian Air Force to the tourists, thus aligning himself with Mr

Vorster and apartheid. The team has in fact been flown about in a flock of light aeroplanes.

The impact of the campaign has, if anything, been greater than in Britain. It has captured the imagination of many and created a deep public debate. Out of this debate there is, I believe, a perceptible swing towards support for the campaign, even though a majority probably still back the tour.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the campaign has been the stand taken against the tour by six Australian rugby internationals. Sportsmen have been notorious for their failure to oppose apartheid in sport. And the stand of the six—Anthony Abrahams, Jim Boyce, Barry McDonald, and Jim Rossburgh—is all the more courageous in the context of an authoritarian sports structure which does not tolerate dissent.

The demonstrations so far have produced a situation familiar to those who followed the STST campaign: rugby games played in an atmosphere of semi-siege, under the constant threat of disruption, and against a barrage of smoke-fires and whistles. The tour has been reduced to a state of farce as Springboks are spirited away into the night, billeted privately, or collected by James Bond-style, by waiting cars at the edges of runways. In these circumstances the cricket tour must surely be cancelled as it was in Britain. It would need the army to defend it if it were to start.

Of course, the Australian demonstrators face a political climate rather different from that under the Wilson Government. The ruling Liberal Party—which is no more liberal than Spiro Agnew—is openly hostile and also seems determined to exploit the issue in the build-up to the next election. The police have clearly consulted their British counterparts and are keeping a tighter rein inside the grounds than during at least the first half of the tour in Britain. In addition the police have confirmed their reputation for toughness: the match at Melbourne last Saturday produced the most shocking police action I have seen outside South Africa.

As activity is stepped up the opposition to the tour is being seen increasingly in a broader context, in keeping with the British experience. The racist aspects of Australian society itself are being exposed. The current campaign could act as a watershed for Australia on the race question if she is not to become apartheid's Pacific arm, which is how Mr Vorster sees her.

As well as keeping the world spotlight firmly on apartheid in sport, the Australian campaign is also posing an interesting dilemma for the white supremacists: are these sports tours any longer worth as propaganda vehicles for apartheid, given that they provide the platform for something like a year of continuous anti-apartheid mobilisation and education in the host countries?

It was, a contrite spokesman said, "a mistake."

The programme was one of a series of musical plagiarisms. It was the spokesman who was at pains to point out, produced by an outsider, not a member of the radio's staff. The inclusion of banned German music, composed by men associated with the Nazis, did not represent a change of policy.

The producer of the series, Haim Alexander, an Israeli composer, said he included bits of "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Tristan and Isolde" because they were indispensable for demonstrating musical influences. He had not introduced them as a demonstration, but since he was asked he was against the ban.

### Escape clause

**LITTLE** local difficulty for newly rescued Harland and Wolff, which put its newly imported chairman, Lord Rosalind, in his first board meeting in Belfast.

Both his lordship and the new Danish managing director, Iver Hoppe, who has not started yet, need work permits from the Northern Ireland Government. The Stormont Ministry of Health and Social Services, which issues the documents, has received no such applications from the shipyard.

With jobs scarce in Ulster, the permits safeguard the claims of local labour to what work is going against the depredations of Englishmen, Danes, and others. Doctors, dentists, journalists, civil servants, clergymen, entertainers, or anyone working for their husband or wife are exempt. So are "key workers," provided there is no comparable local talent. The Ministry kindly foresees no trouble.

### Old score

**WALTER SCHEEL**, the West German Foreign Minister, may be a welcome guest in Israel this week, but memories are far from stilled. The Israeli radio bad to apologise the other day for presuming to play snatches of music by Wagner and Richard Strauss.







# CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN BANKING

## Jill's Job became a Career

Like so many others, when Jill joined us at 17 after taking 'O' levels she only wanted a good job that wouldn't bore her to tears. After a short time with us she began to see the opportunities available to her.

For the first few years until 1968 she worked in branch banking. She learnt how to work the machines, did general office work and assisted the manager on the secretarial side. She showed potential and was soon handling jobs usually done by men in the Foreign and Securities departments.

Next she went to Advances Department, first in London, then Cambridge. This work involved lending large sums of money to companies. During this period she could see there were many opportunities for her, and started studying for the Institute of Bankers Examinations which took her three years in all to achieve.

Jill is now an Inspector's Assistant travelling all over the country. Every branch of the bank is inspected on a surprise basis at least every 18 months. Cash is counted, checks are made on advances, and the staff are interviewed to make sure everyone is happy, and so on.

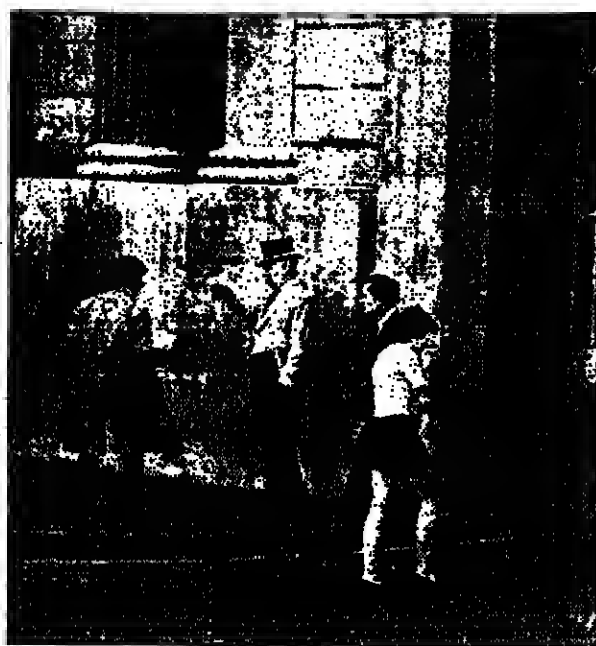
Jill is now 30 and on the management ladder. In a few years time she could be a Branch Manager, earning an extremely good salary. Recent job evaluation is giving girls equal pay with men. We feel that if girls work as hard and as well as men then they deserve the same rewards - in every sense.

Find out more by sending for our free booklet to Miss Doris Griffin, National Westminster Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 297, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 3ES. Then come along and see us. We'll be pleased to answer all your questions.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

I am taking/have taken ☐ 'O' ☐ 'A' ☐ CSE. G/97

**National Westminster Bank**



a career in the City can be just as rewarding

## Your roots in their branches

by PETER MYTTON-DAVIES

BANKING as a career still suffers from an outworn image. Back in the days when ledgers were kept by hand, the early years spent in a bank were dull. Mechanised accounting changed all this years ago and, today, customers and staff alike are beginning to enjoy the fruits of "the computer revolution." Most of these fruits are sweet, few are bitter—except for the customer who wants a loan and is unable to satisfy the bank on the score of credit-worthiness.

For bank staff things are constantly improving. Think of Saturdays. The bank is a good employer which looks after its people from the time they start training until the end, providing they are honest and serve it properly.

Today the banks, particularly the clearing banks, pay a good deal of attention to staff training. The National Westminster Bank, for example, runs an impressive training centre in London to which new recruits come for an induction course lasting a week. Intake varies according to the time of year and the school terms, but the centre can cater for over 400 at any one time. Examination refresher courses may take two weeks, secretarial courses up to eight weeks. Recently a special course was started for bank messengers. The modern clearing bank takes a great deal of trouble over its staff training: in this respect, "NatWest" is probably in the lead.

A bank career makes its strongest appeal to those leaving secondary and grammar schools and most newcomers to the joint stock banks, whose branches are so much a part of the High Street scene, are between 16 and 19. However, the 20s, even the late 20s, are not necessarily too late for men.

Intelligent girls may start as early as 16 even, in some cases, without GCE. Men are usually expected to have four "O" level passes although some embark on a successful banking career without even these modest attainments.

Banking staff are encouraged to study for the diploma examinations of the Institute of Bankers. Certainly possession of a diploma helps with promotion. It also admits the candidate to associate membership of the institute. In Scotland the appropriate body is the Institute of Bankers in Scotland: Ireland also has its own institute.

Study for banking exams is usually undertaken at commercial colleges or by post. There is also a part-time day release scheme in operation. Some technical colleges also provide training. The work involved in gaining a diploma is well worthwhile for, today, it is believed that half the men now embarking on a banking career will ultimately attain executive status. With the projected growth of banking, many will become branch managers. So the diploma is worth having. Pay is, perhaps, less attractive than in some other careers, but here the banks are catching up, probably because they know that to offer security alone would not be enough to attract the right type of recruits.

### Clearing banks

In addition to the general work of the clearing banks there are specialist functions which offer interesting career prospects. These include such things as executorship and trustee work. There is also the Bank of England, hanker to the Government and note-issuing authority, consultant to the Treasury and responsible for the operation of exchange control.

The Bank of England is also the registrar for Government and other stocks and banker to the principal commercial banks in this country and also to the central banks of Commonwealth and other countries. A career in the Bank of England differs considerably from that in a clearing bank because of the nature of the work and responsibilities of a central bank with close ties both with Whitehall and the City. Job satisfaction and status can be considerable—security could hardly be better.

The merchant banks also offer interesting career possibilities to those with a flair for financial matters. Here again, the work is different and is often concerned with takeovers, mergers and floating new companies. It has been said that the merchant bank does not so much provide finance as get it together. In some respects this is true. For those with a taste for business and a keen appreciation of financial matters the merchant bank may well provide a happy stamping ground.

The saving banks offer another set of opportunities and the appropriate professional body for those interested in this kind of banking is the Saving Banks Institute. The examination for those seeking to be admitted as associates is in three stages. Ultimately those enjoying this form of membership hope to become fellows—a status they cannot attain until they are 35 and been associates for at least 10 years. They must also have held executive positions in trustee savings banks for three years.

## He decided to join Barclays Bank.



## He hasn't stopped deciding things since.

Barry Nicholas is a decisive character. In his last term at school he decided on a career in banking. Then, offered two choices of employer, picked Barclays. (His line of reasoning—which was can't fault—was that 3,000 branches meant 3,000 management opportunities.)

Since that time it's been decisions, decisions all the way. He said he was going to become a cashier so fast that we wouldn't know what to do. And he did. Then he decided he could handle his branch's machine accounting. And he did that too. And now, at 24 he's rapidly gaining experience in a host of banking problems. Very valuable experience for someone like Barry because he has also decided to become one of Barclays' youngest bank managers.

Frankly, we don't see what there is to stop him. Barry's story is typical of the many young men on our Management Development Programme. If you think you have the ability to match his progress, we should like to hear from you. Ideally you will have two good 'A' level passes or an O.N.D. in Business Studies—in either case you could have earned for yourself some exemptions in the Institute of Bankers examinations. We are also interested in you if you have a useful selection of 'O' levels. Post us the coupon for our free booklet and find out what a Barclays career has to offer you.

To: The Staff Manager, Barclays Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3AH.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ I have/expect to get \_\_\_\_\_ 'O's' \_\_\_\_\_ 'A's'.

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"After a while at that, 18 months or so, I did a spell on control work."

"Now, at 21, I'm doing junior foreign and securities work at Acton Branch."

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I have/expect to get \_\_\_\_\_ 'O' levels \_\_\_\_\_ 'A' levels. At present I'm at school/working full time and have experience in \_\_\_\_\_

\*I am under 21 without banking experience. \*I am over 21, but under 25 with banking experience.

Please indicate in which area you would prefer to work \*London/locally. (If your choice is London, please indicate \*Suburban/West End/City.) \*Delete where not applicable.

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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# BUSINESS GUARDIAN

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**issue**

United Polymer group, the plastic and industrial arm of the Walker Securities, will capitalise at nearly £11 million under terms of next week's sale.

In addition, the company has convertible securities of £4 million. Slater, who announced its intention of having off Allied months ago, will hold a 10 per cent stake after the sale.

United Polymer has formed out of three companies which Slater has taken over since Greenacre and Irwell, P. and Frankenstein. A of 11 million 25p shares now being offered at 75p

prospectus shows that since 1967 have risen £586,000 to an expected £1.1 million for 1971. On this the price-earnings ratio is 12.5. Dividend is 6 per cent, with a cover of 1.28 times.

Expected from a Slater, who will be active in acquisitions. "The structure of the plastics industry is changing rapidly," Slater says, "and we are in a position to expand through acquisition and through development of new products."

Over the 10 years to 1970 has risen from £14 million to £23.44 million. The group has 12.5 per cent of the market in Europe in spite of barriers.

Details will be published day.

**REPORTS**  
**W 'tap'**  
**back**  
**is gilts**

Strength of gilt-edged securities provided a feature of stock market on consideration of the new long announced late on Friday. The decision to stock on a lower parked off a stream of orders.

and 100g dated loan, stretching to as much as the case of Treasury 1984/86 at 100.

"Tsp"—Treasury 1982/86—rose another 10p, but the counter of the new £400 tranche proved too the existing Treasury 1987 stock which to 97.

ward spiral of American rates still weighed, though some gains. Meanwhile, were having their say for more than two number of bargaining slipping to 10.72, annual Times' index at 385.

was still plenty of t on the bid front, but hares often turned a brighter start on follow-through. The Britain's entry into the of course, a major but, though this was in the market.

## Benefits of EEC a slow starter

By ANTHONY HARRIS

The benefits to economic growth, and possibly to the balance of payments, foreseen in Whitehall as a probable consequence of joining the Common Market, are essentially long term, and are not likely to help with any problems which may arise in the transition period.

It is quite likely that there will be more or less severe balance of payments difficulties during this period, though forecasting in this area is regarded as very provisional and hazardous.

These views, which are per-

fectedly clear from Cabinet Office and Treasury studies of the economic prospect for Britain in the EEC, are glossed over in the White Paper, and still more in such remarks as Mr Geoffrey Rippon made on television late on Wednesday night, when he said that membership would have a "very positive" effect on the balance of payments in answer to a question which referred to the transitional costs of entry.

This does not mean that the burdens during the transition period are regarded as insurmountable: one of the main

aims of the negotiation was to ensure that the costs did not build up too fast, as was made repeatedly clear by Sir Con O'Neill and Mr Rippon.

Nevertheless, the burdens are likely to outpace any probable benefits in the early stages. The full benefits of the "larger home market" depend, as the White Paper makes clear, on structural changes in British industry.

To the short run, it is not possible to forecast how the growth of British exports to the enlarged EEC will measure up to the growth of EEC imports and the possible loss of markets (certainly reduced growth) in Commonwealth preferential areas.

The main weight of the official study has been on the possible dynamic benefits: the Cabinet Office study, for example, contains an elaborate effort to assess the benefits of membership to existing members. A key piece of evidence is that export prices within the EEC rose more slowly than domestic prices—the reverse of the situation here.

This suggests that the availability of wider markets was stimulating selectively the growth of the most efficient industries. A similar result is confidently expected in this country. But no clear conclusions are drawn about the magnitude, timing or balance of any benefits.

The balance of payments results will depend on the speed of progress of efficient industries measured against the resistance put up by less efficient ones exposed to new competition.

The publication of this study, which is the whole favourable, although it makes no cut and dried case—would help economists and businessmen to make a more accurate assessment of the prospects.

Mr F. Lang, who replaced Mr Bevin as managing director in May, 1970, said yesterday that he had been worried about United Lift for some time, and immediately he was appointed managing director, he had asked Armytage and Norton of Halifax to carry out an independent investigation.

"There was a breakdown in United Lift's management and a lot of wool was pulled over the main board's eyes," Mr Lang alleged.

He reported that all the directors and management involved at United Lift had been sacked or left the company. Its chairman, Mr Harold Bowden, who was also a director of Francis itself, resigned at the last annual shareholders' meeting, he said.

Redundancies among both productive and administrative staff at BSA Motor Cycle works at Birmingham, Meriden, and Hockley Heath, will be necessary in the near future, the company said yesterday.

A company spokesman said that in the light of the substantial trading loss forecasted at the end of May it had been decided that it was no longer possible to bear continuing heavy increases in material, component and production costs without making corresponding adjustments to selling prices.

The division was therefore assuming that the increases would reduce to some extent the anticipated sales volume.

It was not possible at this stage to give any indication of the numbers likely to be involved or the precise timing, he said.

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## £50M to spur mining growth

By VICTOR KEEGAN

The Government is proposing to make up to £50 millions available on a selective basis to companies looking for non-ferrous metals in Britain.

Under the scheme, announced in the Commons by Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, the Government will meet 35 per cent of the cost of exploring and evaluating certain mineral deposits. The aim is to revitalise the search for minerals in Britain which was endangered by the ebbing of investment grants.

Under those companies could recover up to 40 per cent of the cost not only of exploration but also of the subsequent cost of building a mine—provided it was in a development area.

Mining interests in Britain have warned the Government that the topical mining boom—which offers considerable foreign exchange saving for the future—could grind to a halt within five years unless a new incentive is introduced. It remains to be seen whether yesterday's package will be sufficient.

Mining sources gave a "cautious welcome" to the scheme yesterday, but it is well known that there are as much concerned about changes in mineral rights legislation (so they can gain access to land containing deposits) as grants.

The Government's scheme differs from the Labour Government's grants system in several important respects. It covers certain non-ferrous metals only, including tin, copper, lead, nickel, barium, niobium and potash. Secondly it applies to mining operations all over the country whereas under Labour the grant was 40 per cent in development areas (where most minerals are) but 20 per cent elsewhere. Also it applies only to selected schemes approved by the Government.

Britain's current import bill for the minerals covered by the scheme is £600 millions a year. There are good prospects for the development of an open-cast copper mining operation in the Snowdonia National Park, and gold, tin, copper, and lead elsewhere.

However, yesterday's announcement by the Department of Trade and Industry is bound to involve it in creative tension with the Department of the Environment where the powerful conservationists' arguments against mining in the national parks will be directed.

Sir John made it clear yesterday that any plans to explore and develop would be subject to normal planning consents.

Around 100 companies from all over the world have approached the Government and 30 are actively looking in various parts of Britain. At least two are looking for gold in North Wales and one, Rio Tinto-Zinc, is widely thought to be sitting on a very large copper discovery in Snowdonia.

The earnings record shows that profits have risen from £24,000 in 1968-69 to £249,000 in 1969-70. The 15 months ended September on turnover up from £827,000 to £4.4 millions.

## Rothschild to break up IRC portfolio

By PETER RODGERS

N. M. Rothschild, the merchant bank, has been given the job of getting rid of the £100 millions investments of the Labour Government's Industrial Reorganisation Corporation. The Government announced yesterday that the firm would act as "general financial advisers" in the management of the holdings, for an undisclosed fee.

Rothschild will not take over as managers of the portfolio and the Government will retain ultimate responsibility and be closely involved in negotiations, but the merchant bank has been given broad responsibilities for finding buyers for the holdings and advising and negotiating sales.

Mr John Davies, secretary for Trade and Industry, said last year that the IRC's portfolio would be realised "as opportunity offers and prudence and common sense dictates."

Most of the £100 millions is in unsecured loan capital but there are some important equity holdings such as a 25 per cent stake in George Kent, the controls and instruments group, and a controlling interest in Brown Bayley Steels.

One reason why the Government has been prompted into a decision on disposal procedures is the manoeuvring in the Sheffield steel industry, where renewed attempts to rationalise make the sale of the Brown Bayley holding urgent.

In a written Parliamentary reply Mr Davies said yesterday that Rothschild would "seek parties interested in purchasing the equity investments or accepting transfer of the loans; advise and negotiate on the terms of any particular disposal; provide general financial advice in relation to the assets; assess any proposals that may be put by a borrower or by a company in which it holds a substantial shareholding, or by a potential purchaser; give advice in connection with the making of any further loans or

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of major business failures in the second quarter of 1971 according to the Trade Indemnity Company.

Although the numerical total of failure declined there has been an increase in cases where several millions of pounds have been involved the company says.

By contrast the building and construction industry is currently experiencing a lower level of failure than for some time. Retail and wholesale distribution is also showing fewer failures than at any time since the end of 1968. Engineering failures, although below the level of a year ago, appear to be on the increase whilst furniture and textile failures show little or no changes.

It is claimed that the impregnated material has an impact resistance which is many times greater than that of ABS plastic compounds. This suggests that it could find wide use in the motorcar and caravan coachwork trades. Already large body shapes—comparable in size to motorcar bodies—have been moulded on an experimental basis.

The pound

	Closing Rate	Previous Rate
New York	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
London	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Frankfurt	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Paris	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Brussels	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Amsterdam	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Stockholm	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Copenhagen	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Helsinki	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Oslo	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Stockholm	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Copenhagen	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Helsinki	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Oslo	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2

## £7.3M bid for timber agents

By STEWART FLEMING

Five years after the first approaches were made, export finance group Tizer Kemsley and Milbourn (TKM) has reached agreement on the terms of a £7.3 millions merger with Price and Pierce (Holdings), the largest woodpulp and timber agents in the world. The new group will have a turnover of £300 millions.

Mr K. Thoroughgood, managing director of TKM, said yesterday that the two firms first broached the subject of a merger in 1967. The deal only came about, however, following the intervention of J. H. Vasseur, the investment and financial services group.

Early in June Vasseur announced that it had acquired a 25 per cent stake in Price and Pierce, and began to talk to the company about a merger. Vasseur did not know that Price and Pierce was already engaged in merger talks. But following its intervention, Price and Pierce agreed to merge with TKM.

Mr A. D. Stark, a director of Vasseur, said yesterday that he had gained the impression that Price and Pierce preferred TKM as a partner. As for Vasseur itself, he said, it was happy to take the £120,000 dealing profit.

Vasseur was only prepared to buy at the right price, and it felt that the profits of Price and Pierce were going to fall this year, Mr Stark added.

Commenting on the deal, Mr Thoroughgood said that "it derives from commercial reasons and we are not engaged in buying profits." He pointed out that the two firms operate in similar areas of the world and that Price and Pierce well as being timber agents also finance the import and export of timber.

Commenting on the bid terms—£4 million of TKM 8 per cent convertible subordinated loan stock (1981) for each Price and Pierce share—Mr H. C. Gilbert, managing director of Price and Pierce, described them as "fair and reasonable." He agreed that "there might be an earnings dip" at Pearson and Pierce this year, but either way he is issuing a profits forecast until next week.

Lazard Brothers is offering a cash alternative of £4 per share (which Vasseur is offering for) and this suggests that the loan stock of the new group will at least bid par, and therefore that TKM will forecast higher profits.

The board of Price and Pierce, and their families, are holders of around 20 per cent of the equity which, with the 25 per cent of which is in the group's unit trusts) means that at least 40 per cent of the Price and Pierce equity is already committed to the TKM offer.

Lazard Brothers announced yesterday that a decision will be made within a week about whether S. Pearson and Son will proceed with its previously announced plan to bid for the publicly held shares of Penguin Publishing.

Pearson Loogman, a subsidiary of S. Pearson, currently owns 82.5 per cent of Penguin's shares. In addition S. Pearson itself owns 2.85 per cent of Penguin's shares.

Lazard Brothers, which is advising S. Pearson on the matter, says it talks with J. Henry Schroder Wagg, advisers to Penguin, have reached an advanced stage.

## Profit reports 'disguised' loss

By ANDREW DAVENPORT

An independent accountant's investigation into the affairs of Francis Industries, has shown that one of its principal subsidiaries, United Lift, of Kellogg, Yorkshire, has been reporting profits, and disguising the fact that it was making substantial losses.

Francis Industries, an industrial holding company, was until recently run by Mr John Bevin, a Privy Counsellor and Paymaster-General in both the Macmillan and the Douglas-Home administrations.

In an announcement released yesterday to coincide with the preliminary results, the company's directors report that an independent accountant's investigation of United Lift has disclosed that its stocks have been overvalued and "it has become evident that management accounts, which have been showing profitability, were in fact disguising a substantial loss-making position."

They add that "much of the work was at a loss, and much of the order book was at prices which would be unprofitable."

As a result, instead of the improved profits forecast by the chairman, Mr P. Tapscott, the

company reports a loss of £681,706 for 1970, compared with a profit of £403,000 for the previous year.

United Lift contributed £1.08 millions of that loss while the rest of the group made profits of £403,000. There will be no final dividend, leaving a single interim payment of 4 per cent, against a total of 8 per cent for 1969.

Mr F. Lang, who replaced Mr Bevin as managing director in May, 1970, said yesterday that he had been worried about United Lift for some time, and immediately he was appointed managing director, he had asked Armytage and Norton of Halifax to carry out an independent investigation.

"There was a breakdown in United Lift's management and a lot of wool was pulled over the main board's eyes," Mr Lang alleged.

He reported that all the directors and management involved at United Lift had been sacked or left the company. Its chairman, Mr Harold Bowden, who was also a director of Francis itself, resigned at the last annual shareholders' meeting, he said.

Redundancies among both productive and administrative staff at BSA Motor Cycle works at Birmingham, Meriden, and Hockley Heath, will be necessary in the near future, the company said yesterday.

A company spokesman said that in the light of the substantial trading loss forecasted at the end of May it had been decided that it was no longer possible to bear continuing heavy increases in material, component and production costs without making corresponding adjustments to selling prices.

The division was therefore assuming that the increases would reduce to some extent the anticipated sales volume.

It was not possible at this stage to give any indication of the numbers likely to be involved or the precise timing, he said.

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## BSA jobs threatened

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## Cement at standstill

By OUR OWN REPORTER

Sir John Reiss, chairman of Associated Portland Cement, in a gloomy statement to shareholders at the annual meeting yesterday, said that the cement industry now expected no overall increase in cement deliveries in the UK this year.

Speaking in London Sir John said that the company was doing very well at the beginning of the year because of the good weather but demand had now fallen.

Although deliveries at the end of April were up as much as 8 or 9 per cent, he said, deliveries since then had been below those of last year. The overall increase was now just 3 per cent.

However Sir John added that the company is better placed than others to keep its works at a high rate of productive capacity and any shortfall in home demand can be taken up by exports.

Sir John reported that the group's overseas companies were making satisfactory progress.

Some 57 per cent thought that executive directors exert too much pressure on auditors in some companies. Put crudely that means they think some firms are forcing their auditors to adopt accounting conventions which the auditors believe are inappropriate. Company chairmen come out badly too, and 88 per cent of respondents thought chairmen occasionally misled shareholders by issuing optimistic statements.

But when it comes to considering changes reaction sets in, and 82 per cent of those questioned rejected the idea of a two-tier board structure. They were equally sure that employee

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## No power to the people

"ACCOUNTANCY AGE" today publishes a survey of directors' attitudes to a system of supervisory boards. If there is one thing the replies to the questionnaire illustrate it is that directors are just as jealous of their little empires as the animals in the jungle.

The survey springs from recent developments in the Common Market, where plans were outlined recently for a proposed "European" company structure. The proposals suggested that companies should have a two-tier structure with a supervisory board, one third elected by employees, and one third by shareholders.

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## Keeping its promises

SELLING ON A P/E ratio of 23.5 before the results came through, Ozalid had a lot to live up to. The group has done just that. It has held on to the one third gain reported at the half-way stage and a brilliant set of results is rounded off with a one point lift to 25 per cent in the dividend.

The one third leap to £4.29 millions in the pre-tax profit stems from a 15 per cent rise to £4.3 millions in the turnover.

A six points increase to 43 per cent in equity earnings covers the new dividend rate a strong 1.7 times.

representation on company boards would be no improvement on the present system. And the interference of institutional investors, not surprisingly, is not welcomed. On present trends however, it is something directors are going to have to put up with, at least until they can come up with an alternative for returning to shareholders some of the power they have been deprived of.

Given the right conditions demand for Diazo papers and specialty film products should continue to move in the right direction, and there could be scope for further economies at the Colchester plant. The recent acquisition of Picut Spa di Milan, said to be capable of considerable expansion, sounds an imaginative venture at a time when a decision to enter Europe could be near.

The market verdict yesterday was that Ozalid has still plenty to go for. A rise of 3p to 242p in the shares leaves the P/E at a rather optimistic looking 22.5.

KETTERING MS

### Coasting to success

KETTERING MOTOR Service, the latest new issue from the house of Singer and Friedlander, looks like heading for a good reception. The company caters for that crazy but spectacular growth market—motor car mania—and it likes to think of itself as the "Tesco" of the motor trade.

The group started business selling tyres directly to the public. It now has 82 retail outlets. Fifty-three of them are equipped with 42 tyres and hats, while 42 are full safety

## Cars from plastic?

A YORKSHIRE textile machine builder has worked in close collaboration with the Dutch branch of an international plastic and chemicals supplier to develop a new form of material which could give the car body performance advantages in a wide area of industrial applications at present served by ABS plastic.

Garnett-Bywater, of Dewsbury, has evolved the necessary equipment for manufacturing a new type of fibre and impregnating the web with plastic.

It is claimed that the impregnated material has an impact resistance which is many times greater than that of ABS plastic compounds. This suggests that it could find wide use in the motorcar and caravan coachwork trades. Already large body shapes—comparable in size to motorcar bodies—have been moulded on an experimental basis.

The pound

	Closing Rate	Previous Rate
New York	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
London	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Frankfurt	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Paris	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Brussels	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Amsterdam	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Stockholm	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Copenhagen	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Helsinki	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Oslo	2.40 1/2	2.40 1/2
Stockholm	2.40 1/2	



# Neddy and a reflation confidence trick

By Anthony Harris

THERE IS an undeniable feeling of breakthrough after the NEDCO meeting this week at which the TUC's case for growth was discussed. Some reflation was to be expected this summer in any case for political reasons. What Mr Barber is waiting for at the moment is a detailed forecast to show him how much he needs to do to reach his established target for the growth of consumption. Reaching the target is a straight political necessity.

However, he might have done so rather in the teeth of Treasury advice, because the Treasury has taken the view that in the absence of an incomes policy, a continued recession was likely to force moderation on the trade unions; that excessive wage claims and the resultant inflation of costs were

the main cause of the recession.

Now there is more of an open mind. The TUC representatives seem to have convinced the Treasury men that reflation might be the best way to buy moderation; and that the employers, too, might be expected to moderate their price increases given a fuller use of their existing capacity, with the disproportionate effect this has on profits.

How far does this get us? How much reflation can we afford, for how long, and how can it be managed? The first point to be made is that inflation is only the short-run constraint on growth. In the longer run, we hit the old troubles: old plant, inadequate investment, one of the longest-standing arguments among our economic policy-makers

is what is the "underlying growth of productive capacity" in this country. Now it must be supplemented by another. Has this mysterious underlying growth—the ghost in the machine—been the cause of its unimproved spiritual path during three years of slow or zero growth? If so we could expand by something approaching 10 per cent before we got significantly above the long-term trend line—or even, given a couple of years to a moderately full use of capacity. That is the underlying arithmetic of the TUC's case for 5 to 6 per cent growth for at least two years.

Or have we lost part of that possible growth once and for all? Given the fall in investment now forecast—and it would take several months or even a full year to reverse this trend, having put in the reflation—looks as if the confidence has been lost for ever. If underlying growth is the result of investment, capacity would pause in its growth even as output rose. In other words, one of the fairly early requirements for sustained growth would be a strong recovery in investment. This would add a second claim on output as much as a full per cent of output for additional investment on the most optimistic projections. This is a matter of £500 millions or so—and on top of that there would be a big move to rebuild stocks, which are at a historically low point in relation to output. This means either that output would have to grow faster than consumption, or that the use in investment of the balance of payments.

This may remind you of the sums which faced another Conservative Chancellor—Mr. Macmillan—who decided that it would be possible to finance a trade deficit to get the resources for investment and stocks that would be needed for fast growth. Mr. Barber has a great advantage over Mr. Macmillan: he starts from a position of surplus.

The balance of payments need not be regarded as a constraint on growth—provided that growth did indeed lead to inflation. The alternative is to forget the cost inflation and determine to compensate for the falling internal value of the pound by lowering its external value—in other words, devalue. This is necessary for the sake of growth. That is probably a political non-starter, so the psychological change apparently detected at the Neddy meeting is indeed crucial.

The psychological change is therefore crucial, and deserves a little more attention. It means essentially that more weight is given to two views that contradict normal economic theory. Normal theory suggests that both employer and unions will push up the prices of goods and labour faster in an easy market than in a tough one. The alternative view is that trade unions push hardest when their members' living standards are threatened and employers in defence of their profit margins; that both, in short, are driven by a cost-plus mentality (or cost-of-living-plus) rather than responding to the state of the market. Recent events in Britain make this a somewhat plausible view.

However, this does not contradict the view that booming markets would also beget inflation. This would suggest that in a Conservative-type market economy, with no market economy, with no wage-bargaining, it is now seen as possibly inflationary to devote too far either up or down from an equilibrium growth path. This in turn would suggest that the amount of growth which the Treasury would regard as sustainable under such a regime would be well short of the TUC's ambitious target. There may be a political case to do more than this, but the official advice would soon swing towards restraint again.

In fact it is no exaggeration to say that confidence is virtually the whole answer to the "How question." The Budget ought to have been fairly reflationary (though nothing like to the measure of the £1,000 millions tax cuts it contained—there was meant to be a leakage of money into private employment has dropped by 35,000 since March. Restore confidence, and the equations ought to work again.

It seems likely, then, that the effort to reflate—rather the same problem that Mr. Nixon faces—will take the form of quickly reversible measures, in case things threaten to get out of hand, backed up by a great deal of talk. If all goes according to plan, consumption will pick up, investment and output will pick up faster, and some industries will even export more on the back of a better home market. (The motor industry habitually pulls off this double.) If all goes wrong, Mr. Barber and Mr. Heath will wind up with as little economic credit as Mr. Nixon now has. It can be—this is really what the Government hopes at heart—that Europe will supply the missing ingredient for confidence. But if recovery is quick, what will take the place of an incomes policy? That is the question that Sir Frank Figueres and his staff at Neddy have to try to spirit out of their tripartite talks with unions, Government, and industry.



A second crane being erected at the Bell Lines' container terminal at Rotterdam as part of work to double its capacity by September. The new crane, with a main beam of 280 feet, is among the largest container handling gantries in the world

## United Gas Industries turns in better profits

Profits and dividend of United Gas Industries are better than expected when the directors put out their mid-term report. Shareholders, however, have to face up to a 5 per cent cut in their dividend, a final of 8 per cent making 13 per cent, against the "not less than 12 per cent" forecast in November, and the 20 per cent paid in 1969-70.

The group turns in a pre-tax profit of £1,551,000 against £1,202,000 last time, and the directors report that the figures for the current year to date show a "substantial" improvement over the corresponding period.

The final is declared in the light of these improvements and "expectations for the future." In fact the directors say that shareholders can look forward to an improvement in earnings per share this year.

### Blakdale earnings rise sharply

Pre-tax profit of Blakdale Products rocketed by 54 per cent to £95,000 in the six months to March 31, but the interim dividend is being held at 4 per cent.

These excellent results have been achieved in spite of a high proportion of low margin output. The directors expect this trend to continue for a while, but they anticipate that the results for the second half will be similar to the first six months.

### Improved margins aid Wellman

Wellman Engineering has beaten its mid-term forecasts by a satisfactory margin. Shareholders are to get a final dividend of 5 per cent making a total of 14 per cent against a forecast of 8 per cent for 1969-70.

The study called for a change in policy so as to fully reimburse contractors, consistent with sound commercial practices, for all reasonable costs incurred in US Government contracts except where expressly barred by law.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Japanese trucks for US Ford

Ford Motor Company of the United States is planning to import Japanese trucks and market them in the US under Ford's brand name, the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun reported yesterday.

The newspaper said Ford had reached agreement with Toyota Kogyo of Japan to import 160,000 units one ton 1,500 cc trucks, starting in November. Toyota Kogyo officials said the company is studying such a plan, but declined to comment on details. "Nikkan Kogyo" reported that an initial agreement called for Toyota Kogyo to ship about 7,000 units a month. But due to production problems, Toyota Kogyo plans to ship 1,000 units in November, 2,000 units in December and gradually increase the shipment to reach about 7,000 units a month.

### Fowl pest cuts group's profits

In spite of a sharp profits tumble, the interim dividend of the Anglian Food Group is being held at 15 per cent, the board forecast an unchanged final of 25 per cent.

Pre-tax profit has come back from £53,000 to only £18,422, and in a comment on the figures, the board says that the cost of fowl pest since October 3 has been more than the £100,000 indicated at the annual meeting.

Figures for April and May support the board's previous expectation that profit for the

### Harris Lebus back in profit

Harris Lebus, the furniture manufacturer which made losses for four years in a row, moved into the black during the first half of 1970-71.

The group turns in a pre-tax profit of £97,000 for the 28 weeks to May 14, against a loss of £314,000 last time excluding the £425,000 closing down costs on the Tottenham factory.

The directors announced yesterday that the half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent preference stock due on July 15 will not be paid.

A payment on the preference will be considered when the full results for 1970-71 are available. No dividend has been paid on the ordinary since the 2 per cent distributed in 1968.

### H. P. Bulmer beats profits forecast

H. P. Bulmer, the world's largest maker of cider, turns in a profit of £1,029,000 before tax and long-term orchard development expenses for 1970-71. This is 51 per cent more

than the forecast of £975,000 made in the offer for sale when the company went public last December.

After tax of £420,000 (£287,000) and orchard development expenses of £44,000 (£28,000), the net profit has moved up from £348,000 to £555,000. As forecast, the group is paying a 71 per cent final dividend.

### Profits of Fashion and General treble

Profits of Fashion and General Investment look up in 1970-71, providing £58,023 (£18,825) after minority interests and £99,984 (£39,440) for tax, the net profit has shot up from £55,391 to £160,832.

Pre-tax profit almost trebled from £113,556 to £318,538 after providing £58,023 (£18,825) for minority interests and £99,984 (£39,440) for tax, the net profit has shot up from £55,391 to £160,832.

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### Brewer boosts final payout

Greene, King and Sons, the East Anglia brewer, increased pre-tax profits by 16 per cent to £1,071,000 for the year ended April. The dividend total is raised from 16 per cent to 18 per cent with a final payment of 12 per cent.

## Tin puts its trust in world stockpile

By TOM TICKELL

NOW that the fourth International Tin Agreement has been signed, most dealers are optimistic about the metal's future, in spite of its fall in value over the past year.

The agreement is modelled on the previous three arrangements with the producing countries supplying 7,500 tons of tin and then a further 12,500 tons either each year, or in its place, a buffer stock. But this time the stock's manager has been given much wider powers to intervene in the market than before.

The tin market has been divided into three price sections as it was earlier, with a free market applying in the middle range between £1,460 and £1,540 a ton. Above the minimum price of £1,350 and the £1,460 level, the buffer stock manager is free to buy and sell rather than just to buy as in the past. This makes it much more easy for him to keep the market on a level which is really going on, although it is true that he has to be a net buyer overall.

Still, this provision is fairly vague, and he has considerable room for manoeuvre. In the upper price range, between £1,540 and £1,650 a ton, the manager has the same flexibility.

The Russians and the Germans have joined the new agreement, which should also strengthen the Tin Authority. The major absentee is still the United States, which takes about one-third of the world's production, but it has been trading very delicately, and was careful earlier this year not to upset the agreement by sales from its own

Tin has been through the same rough patch as most of the other metals like zinc and aluminium, but it has held up better than they have, in spite of the challenge of new materials.

Admittedly, the US one process—blackplating cans—seems to threaten the tinplate market which takes up 44 per cent of world production at the moment. The tin in tinplate is there to ensure that food is safe when it goes into cans and also to give the can its shiny surface. The US technique is to coat the steel with lacquer, rather than tin, but it is not economic at the moment.

There are threats, in packaging in particular, that have come from the US one process—blackplating cans—seems to threaten the tinplate market which takes up 44 per cent of world production at the moment. The tin in tinplate is there to ensure that food is safe when it goes into cans and also to give the can its shiny surface. The US technique is to coat the steel with lacquer, rather than tin, but it is not economic at the moment.

### £2.4M Plessey postal order

Plessey Telecommunications has received orders worth almost £2,400,000 for the supply of telephone switchboards to the Post Office. The switchboards will be manufactured at Plessey factories at Beeston (Nottingham) South Shields and Liverpool.

## Ship sale prices halved

Ship sale prices are cur 50 per cent below the level last autumn because of freight charter market depression, and further price de are expected, Eggar, For the London shipbrokers, yesterday.

Most potential buyers waiting to see if price lower before making any commitments, the firm says sale and purchase report June.

With some 700,000 to tanker shipping available Persian Gulf, and char rates believed to be at a year low, the tanker index stands at world sea about 100 points below earlier, the firm said. The undermined demand for in the vessel purchase market, a sharp contrast position a year ago when vessel purchase and char were booming.

In a dull bulk carrier market, the firm said, the demand for vessels to form to current low de apparently hoping to a the poor market tone it profits earned during last boom.

Low demand is at being marked by low pressure, but this market weaken further if demand lower and sellers maintain present prices.

In tankers, the market is noted by vessels built 1950s, and many self beginning. However, most buyers are look tankers that already have charter arrangements, owners of such vessels are tant to sell.

The firm reported about tanker sales during the deadweight tonnage from 15,550 to 39,375 dry cargo market, there sales in sizes from 2, 15,550 tons. Bulk carrier in June totalled seven, from 15,504 to 48,810 ton. In a depressed de market, Taiwan buyers dropped offers to the 10 two years ago.

In New York, brokers serve as middlemen in shipowner and shipper, grain, ore, scrap, coal and bulk items, are remain "catastrophic" drop in rates.

Many ships, they say, in port because moving the low rates would mean a New York broker vessel of about 35,000 ton chartered at \$1.55 a ton from 15,550 to 39,375 dry cargo market, there sales in sizes from 2, 15,550 tons. Bulk carrier in June totalled seven, from 15,504 to 48,810 ton. In a depressed de market, Taiwan buyers dropped offers to the 10 two years ago.

The rate for moving from a St Lawrence in Canada to Rotterdam, fallen to \$1.27 a ton a year ago, he added.

## Company news in brief

### Final results

White City (Glasgow) 371 per cent (last tax profit £49,662 (£4,547) West Coast (Aberdeen) 100 per cent (last tax profit £156,150 after tax of £19,583).

Maybrook Properties (71 per cent). Net profit £1,211,000 (£1,000,000).

Dalton's Weekly (11 per cent). Net profit £21,300 (£1,000,000).

Interim results

English and New 5 per cent (same).

Whitbread (Swansea) 100 per cent (same).

West Midlands 10 per cent (same).

General Fund Invest 6 per cent (same).

Bids and deals

J. Jarvis and Sons a new subsidiary, Geochemical, for special for work consisting of design, construction and building of structures.

Business change

Slater, Walker, Seaton, Ian H. Wasserman as the board.

Marrat Group: Mr. elected a director.

Longmore Bros. in Longmore has retired.

Tea Corporation: Alford appointed a director.

Dimbula Valley (C) Mr. John Downes, in Dimbula has retired.

High ti for BO

BOAC had a bun the airline's deputy director, Mr. Basil said yesterday. revenue from Brital land was up 8 per cent same month last year. Addressing the Houses of Parliament, Heathrow Airport, Bamfylde said: "The growth of the country at present."

The list of applications will be opened and closed on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1971.

## 8¾ PER CENT. TREASURY LOAN, 1997

ISSUE OF £400,000,000 AT £95 PER CENT.

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION

Interest payable half-yearly on the 1st March and the 1st September.

This Loan is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961, subject to the provisions of the Finance Act 1971, and is exempt from the provisions of the Finance Act 1971. Application has been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation on the London Stock Exchange.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the above Loan.

The principal of and interest on the Loan will be a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Loan will be repaid at par on the 1st September, 1997. The Loan will be issued in the form of stock which will be registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and will be transferable, in multiples of one new penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers will be free of stamp duty.

On or after the 27th January, 1972, stock may be exchanged into bonds of £100, £500, £1,000, £5,000, £10,000 and £50,000. Bonds will be free of stamp duty.

Stock will be interchangeable with bonds without payment of any fee.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March and the 1st September. The first payment will be made on the 1st March, 1972, at the rate of £5.37 per £100 of the Loan. Payments of interest on stock will be transmitted by the Bank of England, and will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest on bonds to bearer, less income tax, will be paid by coupon.

Stock and bonds of this issue and the interest payable thereon will be exempt from all United Kingdom taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown that the stock or bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Further, the interest payable on stock or bonds of this issue will be exempt from United Kingdom income tax, present or future, so long as it is shown that the stock or bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, persons are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if they are regarded as not ordinarily resident for the purposes of United Kingdom income tax.

Applications for exemption from United Kingdom income tax should, in the case of interest on stock, be made in such form as may be required by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. Bearer bond coupons will be paid without deduction of United Kingdom income tax if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

These exemptions will not entitle persons to claim repayment of tax deducted from interest unless the claim is made under income tax law. The interest will be outside the scope of the Act 1970, Section 43 (1), no such claim will be made on which the limit if it is made within six years from the date on which the interest is payable. In addition these exemptions will not apply so as to exclude the interest from any computation for tax purposes of the profits of any trade or business carried on in the United Kingdom. Moreover, the allowance of the exemptions of the United Kingdom directed to preventing avoidance of taxation by persons domiciled, resident, or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and in particular, the interest will not be exempt from income tax where, under any such provision, it falls to be treated for the purpose of the Income Tax Acts as income of any person resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Applications, which must be accompanied by payment in full for the amount applied for, should be received at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 2 Bank Buildings, London, EC2R 8EU; a separate cheque must accompany each application. Applications must be for £100 of the Loan or a multiple thereof. Letters of allotment will be made for a loan of £100 of the Loan. Letters of allotment will be made for a loan of £100 of the Loan. Letters of allotment will be made for a loan of £100 of the Loan.

Letters of allotment may be split into denominations of multiples of £100. They may be lodged for registration forthwith and in any case must be lodged for registration not later than the 27th August, 1971. Stock or bonds exchanged for bonds to bearer on application at the rate of 12½ per £100 of the Loan will be paid to bankers or stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Until the 26th January, 1972, 8 per cent Treasury Loan, 1997, issued in accordance with the terms of this prospectus will be known as 8 per cent Treasury Loan, 1997. After that date the stock will be amalgamated with the 8 per cent Treasury Loan, 1997, now existing. The last date for lodgment of transfers of the Loan will be the 24th January, 1972.

Prospectuses and application forms may be obtained at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 2 Bank Buildings, London, EC2R 8EU, or at any of the branches of the Bank of England, or at the Bank of Ireland, 25 Moorgate, London, EC2R 8AN; or at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

Bank of England, London, 7th July, 1971.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED

The list of applications will be opened at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 13th July, 1971, and will be closed on the same day.

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I request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the prospectus dated the 7th July 1971, to £..... pounds, of the above Loan.

I request that any letter of allotment in respect of the Loan allotted to me/us be sent to me/us by post at my/our risk.

The sum of £1..... being the amount required for payment in full (namely £95 for every £100 of the Loan) is enclosed.

I declare that the applicant(s) is/are not resident outside the United Kingdom, and that the stock or bonds to be allotted to me/us are not to be used for the purpose of the Finance Act 1971, and that the stock or bonds to be allotted to me/us are not to be used for the purpose of the Finance Act 1971.

SIGNATURE.....

Name in full.....

Address.....

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## Double MPs' pay: union

By our Political Staff

Mr. Clive Jenkins's union yesterday threatened another group of white-collar workers by recommending that MPs should nearly double their salaries to £8,175.

In written evidence sent to Lord Boyle, the former Conservative Minister who is heading an inquiry into MPs' pay, some MPs who belong to the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff say: "We do not believe it is any longer possible to regard membership of the House of Commons solely as a vocation. Nor do we accept that the standard should be set on salary or service—by the part-time member who can combine his parliamentary work with another job."

The MPs who joined with officials of the union to present their evidence, said the existing salary figure of £3,250 was "simply plucked out of the air." They suggest that if an MP's salary were linked to that of an assistant secretary in the Civil Service he would get £5,825. If 6 per cent or £350 were added, to equal the amount paid in pensions contributions, the member would get £6,175. They also recommend a full-time secretary, instead of the present £500 a year secretarial allowance; free first class travel in Britain by land, sea, and air; overnight allowances for members with homes outside London; and severance pay.

Mr. Russell Kerr, Labour MP for Feltham, said yesterday: "There were tragic cases after the last election. Considerable numbers of defeated members were on the poverty line." The committee of MPs and officials suggested that defeated MPs below the age of 55 should get a month's salary for each year of service. MPs should become employed persons, instead of self-employed, so that they can draw unemployment benefits.

## Tories trim 400 names from the list of hopeful

By HAROLD JACKSON

More than 400 Conservative candidates have been removed from the party's approved list in a post-election reassessment. The revision of the list, which had contained nearly 1,000 names, was carried out under the supervision of one of the party's vice-chairmen, Mr. R. W. Elliott, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne North.

Mr. Elliott said yesterday that the move had been necessary because of the enormous pressure to become a Conservative MP. "The result of this pressure was that if we were to go on adding to our list without a review we would soon have had more than 2,000 names. As we only have a little over 300 MPs, the party's standing committee on candidates decided the list had to be cut."

## Labour to hold 'bias' inquiry

By IAN ATKIN

The Labour Party is to conduct its own inquiry into allegations of political bias against Labour on BBC-TV and radio programmes over the period since the general election campaign.

Mr. Wilson announced the inquiry yesterday in answer to an MP's proposal for a boycott on all BBC appearances by Labour MPs and shadow Ministers. Transport House said the party's Press and Publicity sub-committee had been instructed by the National Executive Committee to conduct the inquiry on the basis of transcripts of BBC programmes since June 1970.

Mr. Wilson was speaking at a meeting of Labour MPs called to debate a motion from Mr. Charles Loughlin (Gloucestershire West) demanding the imposition of the boycott. He successfully asked Mr. Loughlin to withdraw the proposal in view of the NEC inquiry and

the fact that his own complaints against the "Yesterday's Men" programme were still in the hands of lawyers, and therefore sub judice.

Mr. Wilson said that because the new and more relaxed rules about political balance in BBC programmes, the boycott would mean Tory MPs and Ministers would be able to appear on the screen alone. A boycott would prevent him from appearing on TV tonight to answer Mr. Heath's Ministerial broadcast on the Common Market, he added.

The BBC found defenders in Mr. John Grant (Islington West), a former journalist, and Mr. Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South), a former BBC producer. Mr. Grant said a boycott would not harm to BBC. Labour MPs should aim at establishing a broadcasting ombudsman, to handle complaints.

Mr. Ashley accepted there was evidence of bias. But he insisted there should be no question of a right of veto by politicians. He also supported the idea of a broadcasting council similar to the Press Council.

The review has led to the inevitable cries of pain from those whose names have been taken off, although letters explaining the situation were sent to all candidates. Mr. Elliott said that he had offered personal interviews to any of those affected who wanted one, and more than 500 had taken up his offer.

"It was an uncomfortable business," he said, "but the decision had to be taken. We sincerely hope that those removed will continue the valuable work they have been doing for the party. Most have said that they will."

Many of those who have disappeared from the list had been too old to stay in the field, although some younger men have been taken off. It seems to have been this element that has been loudest in its complaints. The last revision of the list was made just after the 1966 election. A number of factors came into the calculations, including the showing that candidates make during an election campaign.

With the reduction of the number of candidates to something like the number of constituencies it might look as if the central office's problems are over—but it has already received new applications from a further 600 hopefuls.



W. H. Auden, who will be taking part in Poetry International 71 in London tonight, talking with Mrs. Mary Wilson at a reception yesterday. The new series of readings by poets of their own works will be held next week in Edinburgh and Cardiff (*Verse goes Vaudeville*, page 8)

## Plea to save rail link

By our own Reporter

Sixteen local authorities and other bodies, and 39 individual opponents, have objected to the proposed withdrawal of passenger train services between Lime Street Station, Liverpool, and Southport. The diesel services connect with certain main-line intercity trains from Lime Street, but Southport is also linked with Liverpool by frequent electric train services into Exchange Station.

Outlining the main points of objection, the North-west Transport Users' Consultative Committee says there is a strong feeling that because of the recognised need for a new underground loop linking the Lime Street to Southport service should stay until this is completed, and Lime Street and Exchange are effectively linked.

Objectors are concerned that inadequate bus services and the number of taxis available at Exchange and Lime Street stations at peak periods will cause hardship. Businessmen who use "Pullman" services to London claim that their only alternative will be to use their cars, adding to congestion.

Four objectors claim the proposal will isolate Southport from important local and national centres and seriously interfere with the "commercial and industrial interests" of the town. Another complaint is that the withdrawal will affect Southport as a residential area and holiday resort.

A public hearing of objectors will be held this month.

## Peter Hain home to write

By our own Reporter

Mr. Peter Hain, chairman of the Young Liberals, was with a summons yesterday to appear in court to answer to charges of conspiracy to disrupt the championships at Wimbledon.

Mr. Hain, just back from advising the Australian Government to stop the South African tour, said he had a 5-4 answer to the charges. He said he was out of Britain when a station took place at the Wimbledon Championships.

The summons told others served on Mr. Hain that he had to appear in court on May 11. These make similar allusions to his role in the 1969-70 South African tour; the cancelled cricket tour; the cancelled cricket tour; the cancelled cricket tour.

All were issued by Francis Bannion, a northerly harrist, in connection with the Society for Freedom. In May, it appeared that the court dismissed the charges against Mr. Hain.

Peter Hain writes, p. 8

## Date with the past

THE GUARDIAN "Date with the Past" competition has been won by Mrs. Sheila T. Miller of Meadow Court, Hackney Road, Manchester, after a tie-breaker round.

The tie-breaker, in accordance with the rules of the competition, was conducted by post for those entrants who submitted all correct entries. None of the tie-breaker competitors got all the dates correct and Mrs. Miller submitted the best entry—three correct and one two days out from a total of six extracts from past editions of the Guardian.

Mrs. Miller wins a framed supply of eggs, bacon, breakfast cereal, and marmalade to go with the morning Guardian; a "History of the Guardian" by David Astor; three LP records of choice; two Test match tickets; 12 bottles of wine; five Premium Bonds; and two tickets for theatre of choice; a family subscription to the National Trust; winter weekend for two in the Mediterranean; and a conducted tour of the Guardian, either in Manchester or London.

## Mystery of defector

continued from page one

Cook, who accepts that Fedoseyev is in fact, Nikitine, went on to describe in detail the scientist's escape from the Soviet delegation at the Paris Air Show and the arduous action of the British intelligence services.

Under his cover identity of Fedoseyev—a routine procedure which the Soviets use to hide the identity of important men who are not supposed to be in the public eye—Nikitine, arrived at Le Bourget for the air show aboard the new Soviet supersonic Tupolev.

When the official Soviet party passed through French passport control a French security control man examined his passport closely, looked at him and said: "Are you really Mr. Fedoseyev?" Two Soviet Embassy "officials" immediately stepped forward, spoke to the Frenchman, and told him everything that was in order. What effect this incident had on Nikitine, and his decision to defect, nobody knows.

In any case, when the moment came to avoid the French entirely, he left his hotel and first took a taxi to the Place de la République, which was one of the few places in Paris which he knew by

name. He bought some postcards and sat in a Bistrot writing cards to his wife and children in Russia—and watching to see if he was being observed or followed.

The coast clear and his mind made up that the moment had come, he hid another taxi. When he got to the British Embassy, the British intel fast. There was an immediate discussion with London and a top-level decision was taken to smuggle him out of France at once. Within two hours he had been issued a suitably soiled British passport and left the embassy in an inconspicuous automobile driven by a member of the embassy staff.

Secret orders

The car was "covered" for the start of the journey by another British driver and Nikitine and his escort set off for Calais—a drive of four to five hours. At Calais, a British car-ferry scheduled to sail for Dover was held on secret orders until the embassy car with its Soviet passenger arrived.

There was of course only the most cursory passport clearance by the French who knew nothing of who the passenger was, and at Dover the British security services picked up Nikitine and whisked him off to one of their many secret country hideouts.

Meanwhile, back in Paris, when the scientist did the regular "bed check" with the KGB age accompany every Soviet abroad, panic broke on Soviet Embassy. Russians attached to KGB and dispatched Airport and Le Bourget with orders to intercept him at all cost. This was followed by other agents sent in Paris, course it was useless Nikitine was well on his way.

The French did not the defection until the Embassy finally reported that "Fedoseyev" was missing. There was a for the British to find him. In such a few who know going on the better, curious aspect of the why Nikitine did not go to the asylum.

The simple explanation well be that, having at Cambridge nearly 40 years ago, he was not interested in France. He also knew the French he would be Chinese, and to the Chinese he may have been a "show the French he would not welcome the problems which a Soviet of his rank and he would suddenly pose.

## BBC rejects Wilson charges

continued from page one

non Market opinions four minutes 42 seconds.

The first trouble blew up between Mr. Wilson and the BBC when he was being interviewed for the programme on May 11, a month before it went out. This was when the Leader of the Opposition objected to Mr. Dimbleby's questioning on the earnings from his memoirs.

The Governors say it was fair to ask Mr. Wilson what money he had received, and it was a matter of public interest. "No one is bound to answer questions put to him in a television interview nor to agree to be interviewed in a programme covering personal matters or indeed, in any other programme," they say, in the circumstances the questions were permissible.

The Board of Governors' decision to delete the questions on this subject in the programme as transmitted was made only because there had been some misunderstanding about the scope of an undertaking given to Mr. Wilson's representative.

The "New Statesman" two weeks ago made strong allegations about fraud in the making of the programme, and suggested that the programme which was transmitted was nothing like the one ex-Ministers had been invited to take part in.

Lord Hill and the Board of Governors reject the allegation. They say that overall the programme conformed to its

original description. "The participants, having given the interviews (which were completed by May 13), could have been under no doubt about the nature of the programme, nor where the emphasis of it would lie," says the report.

Charges of unfair editing of the film are also rejected. The proportion of material recorded to material used was 12.1, which, say the Governors, is the usual ratio. All the participants were interviewed for upwards of half an hour and must have realised that their contributions would be severely cut. The Governors conclude that the material finally selected from the interviews in the transmitted programme was "on the whole representative and fair."

But the participants in the programme should have been told the title of the programme in advance and not left to learn it in the "Radio Times". The song "Yesterday's Men" by the Scaffold and some of the illustrations coloured the presentation. Mr. Wilson and his colleagues should have known about them in advance.

On the charge of trivialisation, the Governors say: "Yesterday's Men" dealt with topics and issues frequently dealt with in the newspapers which have accused it of triviality.

"The tone given by some important aspects of the treatment was too frivolous in comparison with the main content of the programme."

The leak of Mr. Wilson's quarrel with Mr. Dimbleby to the newspapers is condemned by the Governors, who admit that substantial leaking must have occurred from within the BBC. "I the world in which we live it cannot be held to be surprising that so intriguing an

event as the rumpus on May 11 should in the end not escape publicity. What is surprising was that no leak occurred for almost a month."

The error which occurred was "cumulative rather than individual," the statement says. The Board regrets the error in the scheduling of the programme. "It was a mistake not to realise that this programme and the programme on the following night entitled 'Mr. Heath's Quiet Revolution' would inevitably be compared and therefore to take steps to ensure that they could stand up to such comparison. The disparity in the two programmes, both in length and character, was similarly open to criticism."

Mr. Charles Curran is to consider the general implications of the report on the affair, and will look again at the levels of responsibility and the internal means of consultation in the current affairs department.

A preoccupation with "Yesterday's Men" with its "virtues and shortcomings," should not distract attention from the basic principles the BBC seeks to apply in current affairs programmes.

Politicians and journalists need each other, the report says, and ground rules have been developed on which trust and understanding rest.

But nothing will be done to put the independence of the BBC at risk. "Broadcast journalism has special obligations," the Governors conclude, "but it cannot surrender to any individual or party or Government—any more than can the Press—its right of independent editorial judgment."

David Dimbleby, the interviewer in the programme and the originator of the idea, was given a copy of the Governors' statement.

Leader comment, page 10

## Car injures three boys

By our Correspondent

A driverless car ploughed through a group of primary schoolchildren yesterday as they were eating their sandwich lunches in a school playing field in Brighton. The car ran over two boys, aged 10 and 11, and a third boy, also 10, who ran to their help, was hit by it and thrown in the air.

All three were last night in hospital. Garry Waller, of Valley Drive, and Howard Minto, of IMIL Rise, had serious leg injuries, and Jonathan Grover, of Windmill Drive, had minor injuries.

The car had been parked by its owner outside a branch library next door to West Dene Primary School. It rolled across the road, ran down an unfenced bank and across a hard tennis court, and through the children.

A girl who was among the group said: "One of the boys it went over was lying down sunbathing. The other was sitting beside him still eating his sandwiches." The car came to a halt 140 yards away against some cricket nets.

## STOP PRESS

MORE TROOPS DRAFTED FOR ULSTER CELEBRATIONS

(see page one)

Extra 500 men of the First Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers to be drafted into Northern Ireland for July 12 celebrations.

## THE WEATHER

Reports for the 24 hours ended 8 p.m. yesterday: SOUTH COAST: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

North Sea: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

West Coast: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

London: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Edinburgh: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Belfast: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Cardiff: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Manchester: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Sheffield: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Leeds: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Nottingham: Sun. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Sheff. Wed. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Sheff. Thurs. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

Sheff. Fri. 12.5, Rain 1.5, Wind 1.5, Weather 1.5.

## Sunny and mostly

A rough of low pressure over the North Sea, with a cold front over the British Isles, and a warm front over the Atlantic.

Over the British Isles, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Atlantic, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the North Sea, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Arctic, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Antarctic, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Indian Ocean, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Pacific Ocean, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Atlantic Ocean, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

Over the Indian Ocean, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

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Over the Pacific Ocean, the weather is mainly sunny with some light rain in the evening.

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